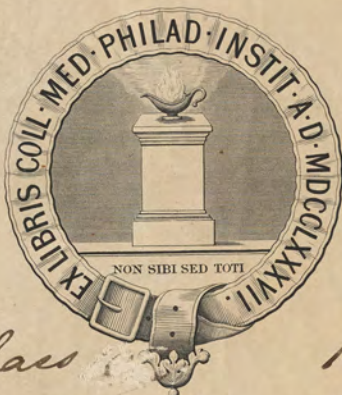




51377

C



Class 10a  
No 3687  
Presented by



Notes  
taken from the  
Lectures  
of  
Doctor Barton  
on the

Practice of Physick

as delivered in the University

James P. Freeman

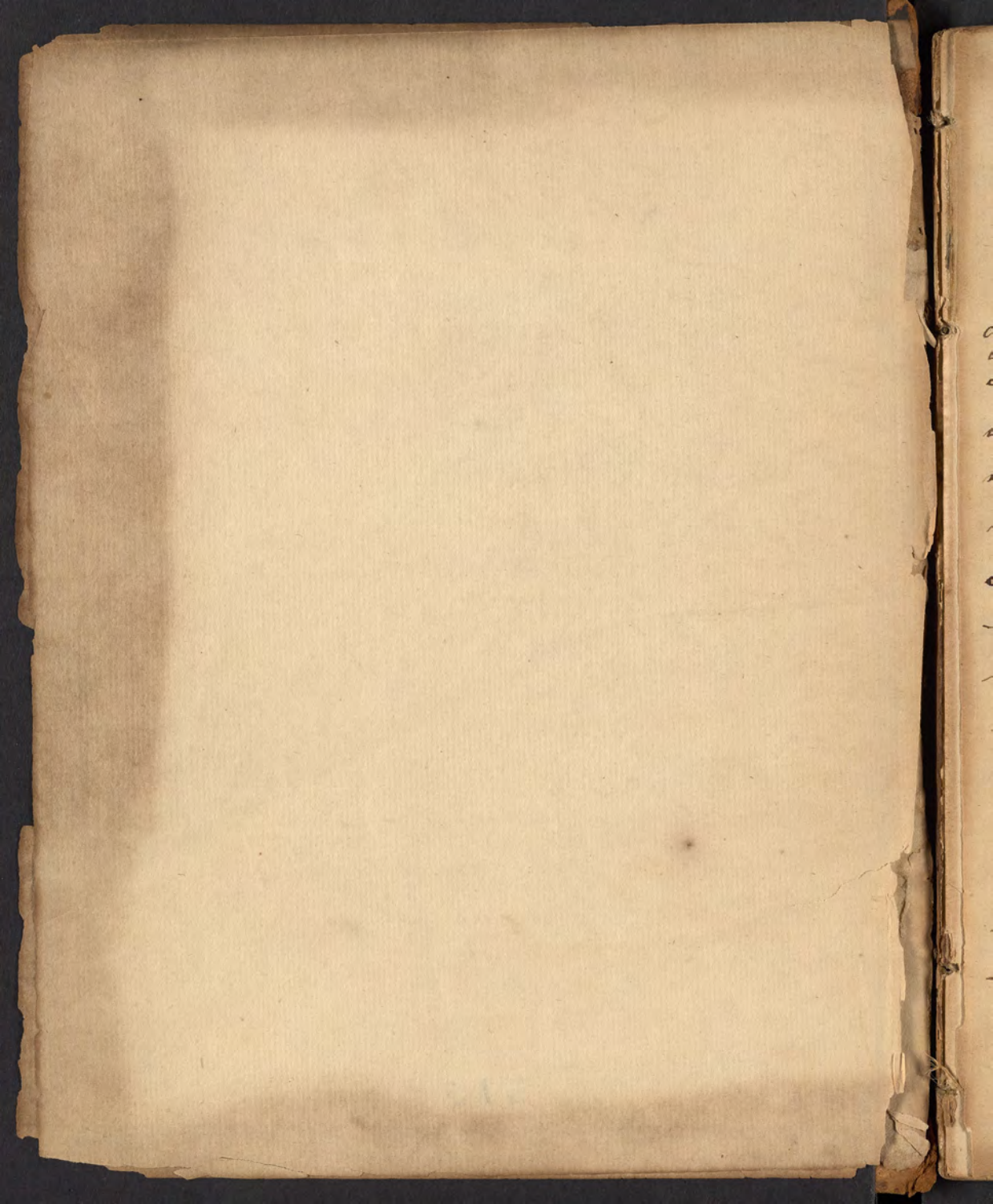






51377







## Practice of Physick

Under this head we arrange the power of discerning, distinguishing, preventing, and curing diseases; they may be distinguished by their phenomena, they may be prevented by removing their remote causes, and they may be cured by the removal of their proximate causes. Nosology may be defined the arrangement of diseases according to their genera and species, deduced from reason, as also their leading symptoms according to their real affinity, Dr Rush's objection to nosology was its imperfection, he had one of his own; Dr Cullen divides diseases into four classes, the 1<sup>st</sup> of which is Pyrexia, under which are comprehended five genera; Febriles constitute the 1<sup>st</sup> Order, fevers without any primary local affection frequently purge the of morbid matter, some say fever consists in an increas

of heat, others in an increase of frequency and quickness, synchymous tremors —

D<sup>r</sup> Rush's opinion is mine when he says to give correct ideas of fever you must give all its symptoms; Fever is one of the most common diseases, all nations are subject to it, more than one half of the human beings are conducted out of this world by fevers — Fevers strictly so called cannot be joined with any other disease but constitutes a genus intra se —

Prognosis of its Symptoms, After the action of the remote cause, cold sensations come on sometimes over the whole body, sometimes internally, sometimes on the surface, but chiefly on the extremities and spine; there is a real diminution of heat; drowsiness and coma come on more frequently in the hot stage, pain in the head, throbbing of the temples, the pulse is increased throughout the fever; it is seldom under 90 and never over



160 strokes in a minute, in Children the pulse 3 is most frequent and slowest in old persons; in a healthy adult in a temperate climate the pulse is from 60 to 70 in a minute —

We cannot be Physicians, we cannot converse on Medicine without Nosology: If any of you still remain to be converted I have no doubt but that I shall produce the change and bring you over to my opinion before the end of this course — In my opinion the frequency, velocity and quickness of the pulse are synonymous. In ardent fever Dr Sydenham says he has known the pulse to be natural — In fever there is a <sup>actual</sup> ~~natural~~ increase of heat; the greatest heat ever known was 112 degrees, such is not a common occurrence, but 105 or 6 is common; the heat of the whole body is increased; Thirst is a common symptom, though not essential to the formation of fever; debility is always present in fever, this debility is very similar to that in drunkings, it is an essential symptom of fever, it is a febrile signum generis, all fevers

4 are preceded by it - In fever the mind is affected, a disposition to sleep is attended throughout with headach and throbbing of the temples, a difficulty of breathing until the sweating stage commences -

Such a fever is called an *Ephemeral* it is divided into <sup>a</sup>cold, a hot and a sweating stage, this is the simple fever; a fever continuing through these stages having no intermission but commencing with a hot stage is a continued fever; such as have no intermission but a remission is a remittent fever and such as have a complete intermission is an *intermittent* fever - The intervening time between the paroxysms of an *Intermittent* fever is called an *Apyrexia*, the time from end of one paroxysm to the beginning of the next is called an *Intermission*, from the beginning of one to the beginning of the next is called an *interval*, the common interval is 4, 8 hours and forms a *Tertian* the next is 72 hours which form a *Quartan* and the interval of 24 hours



forms the Quotidian; all of a longer interval than 24  
 hours are rare, the paroxysm is never longer than  
 24 hours, when one paroxysm runs into another a  
 Remittent fever is formed, when the remissions are  
 very slight and inconsiderable it is a continued fever  
 and the hot stage bringing in the fever is the Exacer-  
 -bation, a fever without an Intermission or Remission  
 for several days is called a Continued fever. The  
 most frequent evacuations termed critical are  
 sweat, the urine depositing a sediment, sometimes  
 a Diarrhoea a Hemorrhagy which <sup>should</sup> come on in the  
 first stage, for in the last stage of Typhus a discharge  
 of blood is fatal: a spontaneous salivation is some-  
 times salutary as in small pox, an evacuation from  
 the nose particularly when attended with stimu-  
 lation is salutary, the state of the tongue shou-  
 -ld be examined, in Intermittent fevers you  
 should not give the Bark until the tongue  
 becomes moist; Sleep is sometimes critical, the  
 pulse is observed by some as being critical for  
 instance in Hemorrhagy a double pulse and  
 in Diarrhoea an intermittent pulse is

considered salutary, in Dropsy an intermitt-  
ent pulse is said to cause a copious flow of  
urine. Critical days were taught by Hippocrates  
but on them I have not much reliance —

Critical days were those on which it was thought  
that the disease was essentially changed for  
better or worse but more frequently the  
former — After Hippocrates time De Hoven and  
Cullen advocated the doctrine, but advanced  
no reasons in support of it. Dr Rush was also  
pleased with this ~~doctrine~~ doctrine but adduced  
no reasons is there is any foundation for  
establishing such a doctrine, it is very uncer-  
tain from what time to date the commence-  
ment of the disease, some will say the first  
symptoms came on to day others yesterday —  
The advocates of this doctrine say that diseases  
were left more to nature formerly than at  
present and the critical days were more  
strongly marked, but Drs Mc Bride, Street and  
Rush were greatly mistaken in supposing  
that diseases were treated with much



milder remedies formerly than at present, for Hippocrates used the strongest remedies such as Cantharides in fevers &c. — I do not entirely discard the doctrine of critical days; I have not made up my mind on this subject, but I consider it worthy of not much enquiry. —

## Intermittent Fever

An Intermittent fever consists of a succession of paroxysms; the intermediate time of the paroxysms is called an Apyrexia; people of all classes and in all climates are subject to this complaint. A regular intermittent fever is that whose paroxysms return at regular periods; an irregular intermittent is just opposite; the former consists of the Quotidian, Tertian and Quartan. I do not consider them as Dr Cullen does different species genera, but species of the same genus; in a Quotidian the interval is 24 hours, in a Tertian 48, in a Quartan 72 and so gradually Quintan

Sextan &c - I once saw a case of Octan in a M<sup>rs</sup> Ripant in the shape of Jaundice; I cured her with Conthrewides, blisters and anserin; Novans have been seen as also a fever of an Interval of 14 or 15 days, where there is a paroxysm every day and more violent every other day it is called a double Tertian, which is very frequent; a double Quotidian consists of two paroxysms in 24 hours tho' it is more properly a Remittent - Intermittents are divided into Vernal and Autumnal, the former are more inflammatory the latter more bilious and apt to run into Typhus fever - Quartans have the longest cold stage and the shortest paroxysm, Tertians have a shorter cold stage and a longer paroxysm, and Quotidians have the shortest cold stage and the longest paroxysm -

The symptoms are cold shivering, the blood to the surface is decreased, the teeth shake violently, anxiety, cough, vomiting, the urine is clear, all the functions of the body are im-



pared, Coma &c are produced —

The length of the paroxysms are from 15 minutes to 30 hours. The cold stage is never fatal, but most commonly the hot stage is fatal. In all intermittent fevers there is never more than one paroxysm in 24 hours — Dr Stank says that the intermittent fevers of Germany always prove fatal in the cold stage —

The hot stage comes on gradually attended with great thirst, head ache, great sensibility of the eyes, flushing of the whole body, delirium, coma, a full and strong pulse, high coloured urine, the blood when drawn exhibits the inflammatory crust more particularly in Vernal Intermittents, the serum of the blood becomes yellow after standing awhile, the tongue is dry, the length of the hot stage is very variable; this stage is succeeded by a copious flow of ~~fine~~ sweat and a sediment in the urine: Intermittents generally go off in the summer and winter: Quartans sometimes last many years by which the Liver is often affected, and Dropsy sometimes comes on — The Vernal Intermittents

frequently some other diseases, and other diseases such as Gout and Rheumatism alternate with venereal intermittents - By long continuance they wear out the system and bring on affections of all the abdominal viscera as also of the Lungs -

Prognosis; By prognosis we mean that by which we judge whether the fever will terminate favourably or unfavourably from the present symptoms, and first of the favourable symptoms; In long continued Intermittents pustules about the mouth, a spontaneous salivation, abscesses in the axilla and Parotid glands, cutaneous eruptions with itching, retardation of the paroxysms, a more copious sweat and a great flow of urine are favourable - Intermittents are worse in hot climates than in cold, they are more dangerous when attended with Plague, Yellow fever or Typhus, Yellow fever is sometimes ushered in with a Serebian paroxysm; the longer an intermittent



lasts the more unfavourable it is — A suppurative  
of the glands in the first stage, a dry tongue, scanty  
urine, dryness of the skin, little sweat at the end  
of a pyrexia &c are all unfavourable symptoms.

The predisposing causes are previous Intermit-  
tents, Debility, the Seasons, Spring and Autumn,  
warm and moist weather, irritable habits &c.

The occasional causes are marsh effluvia, vapours  
of moist wood and of other substances, also  
moisture alone — Dr. Miller divides Miasmata

into two kinds, the Idiomiasma or that arising from  
the body of any living animal and Homomiasma  
or that arising from the decomposition of animal  
matter and particularly vegetables, this distinction  
is not of much practical importance —

I do not think Intermitents propagated by con-  
tagion. Cold is a cause, the vapour arising from  
living vegetables if not an occasional is a pre-  
disponent cause; for example the Datum Stram-  
onium, for until this plant grew at Vincennes  
on the Wabash, the inhabitants never had

The Intermittent fever - Marsh Miasma is the most universal cause of intermittent fever; Chemistry can detect nothing peculiar in these vapours. Larcus and Dr Brown supposed this peculiar property to be inherent in argillaceous earths, Dr Mitchell of New York says it is owing to a peculiar acid, and therefore rare in calcareous earths, he wrote a thesis endeavouring to prove it and never was there a piece so void of reason and so winnive of weakness imposed upon the public. The Miasma arising from marshes producing Peck Moss does not produce Intermittents - Some say blighted grain will cause them - The Pollin of vegetables according to Dr Rush will produce fevers - It deserves investigation -

In my opinion Intermittents may be produced by Idio as well as by Miasma they may be produced by any thing producing



any other fevers — Dr Cullen says there is but one kind of miasma producing Intermittent fevers but I do not, for in the same House there may be Intermittents, Rheumatism and other complaints arising at the same time, which is owing to the habits of the bodies of different people —

The greater the concentration of the miasma the more violent the symptoms are —

The period from the exposure to the Miasma and the commencement of the complaint is various but the most common time is 7 or 8 days; it sometimes comes on in the same day, the earlier it comes on the milder the symptoms are generally, in some instances it lies dormant in the system as in the yellow fever for 21 days — The action of the Miasma may be suspended by some other agent acting more strongly on the system as in Small Pox —

Dr Rush thought nine miles was the greatest distance at which Miasma could act. I say it may act at greater distances —

Cure. The cure of Intermittents is commonly in the power of medicine, for which and I do not think a knowledge of the proximate cause is necessary - In the cure of an intermittent, there are three indications: first in the intermission, to prevent the recurrence of the paroxysm, secondly in a paroxysm to conduct this so as to obtain a final solution of the disease, thirdly to take off certain circumstances which might prevent the fulfilling the two first indications - In the first we should use Tonics and astringents - A return of the paroxysm is not owing to a debility of the vessels on the surface, for the Infirmitas sometimes stops the paroxysms: in Intermittents the medicines act by a tonic power - The Peruvian Bark is the most important medicine in this complaint, of which there are three kinds, 1<sup>st</sup> the Pale bark or the *Chinona Officinalis* which comes from Peru



2<sup>nd</sup>, the Red bark or ~~Chin~~ Cinchona Oblongifolia obtained in this Country, 3<sup>rd</sup> the yellow bark or Cinchona Condifolia, they all possess similar properties, they are all bitter and astringent. The Bark was first used about the middle of the 17<sup>th</sup> Century — The Bark was formerly used by Sydenham and others just before the expected chill but Worsleville a physician of George the first said that just before the cold stage the stomach was very weak and irritable, apt to reject the Bark here I agree with him exactly, the operation of the Bark is very slow, we should give it a long time before the expected cold stage and in a majority of cases restrain it just before the accession of the chill, Mr. Hoen advises giving it as soon as the sweat stops and diminish the dose just before the chill, such has been my practice particularly in Quotidians, in cold climates, in Pennsylvania, New York, New England, and in the mountainous parts of Virginia, the Bark

should be given in the hot stage; but in hot climates as South Carolina, Georgia &c it may be given with propriety in the cold stage; the dose of the Bark in Quartan and Quotidian fevers should never be less than an ounce in the course of the day, the common dose is from  $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$  to  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ , give more in a Quotidian — When the system is very irritable, pulse feeble and symptoms of Typhus comes on, you should combine with the Bark some other Stimulant such as the Sassafras Virginia which will raise the pulse if any medicine whatever will, also Cassia, Capsicum, of which last mingle 2 or 3 grains with every dose of the Bark, powdered mustard 6 or 8 grains to every dose, Camphor is excellent, Opium is generally given to prevent fringing and vomiting: in a Quartan fever give the bark near the accession of the expected chill, in a Quotidian fever commence with the



Bark early after the sweat goes off Opium is used to prevent the Bark particularly the Red from purging or vomiting especially in hot weather, other medicines such as Hemlock and the like have been used also; a little Cream of Tartar combined with the Bark assists it in many cases; Arsenic combined with the Bark also renders it more efficacious, they prove better than either alone.

In fevers attended with Visceral obstructions Calomel given in the intervals of the administration of the Bark is very useful: Rhubarb & Magnesia combined with the Bark assist it greatly - The Bark may be given in several ways first by taking it in the stomach by the mouth which is much the best way of exhibiting it, it also given by injections, by external applications in gills &c around the Thorax and Abdomen in debilitated habits: I have greatly arrested the paroxysm by such applications particularly in Children you should take it off during the paroxysm



There are other remedies for Intermittents  
 such as the different kinds of Willow and the  
 Dog-wood, which last is very good in many  
 cases also the Bark of the Magnolia; Calam-  
 us aromatics of which the dose is from ʒi to  
 ʒss, 2 or 3 times a day, this is particularly use-  
 ful in low Intermittents, Sulphate of Zinc,  
 Flores Zinci and preparations of Copper are  
 useful — Those who use the Flores Zinci  
 say it is only useful in long protracted cases.  
 The Sulphate of Copper I have used with great  
 advantage in those diseases of Intermittents  
 that resisted the Bark and Arsenic, com-  
 bine with it nutmeg and ~~lemon~~ orange,  
 the dose of it is ʒi gr 3 or 4 times a day, it  
 always weakens and sickens the patient;  
 the Carbonate I've seen given in the dose of  
 5 or 6 grains several times a day, it is useful.  
 Sack: Saturni; this is a powerful Tonic and a  
 perfectly safe medicine, it should be given  
 in the hot and not in the cold stage: Arsenic  
 is sometimes better than the Bark, there



19

are two preparations of it, Fowler's Solution and  
the Arseniate of Potash, you should give it with  
circumspection, the common dose is 5 drops 3 or 4  
times a day, this is sufficient to begin with, if neces-  
sary increase the Dose of the substance, take 1 gram  
put with it conserve of roses or Rhubarb and make  
12 or 16 pills, give three twelfths of a grain in the  
course of the day, this last is my favorite method  
of giving it, the effects of this Medicine shew them-  
selves very quickly; if after the 3<sup>d</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> day its  
effects are not manifest we may generally direct  
no farther use of it, it is adapted to those cases  
in which there ~~is~~<sup>is</sup> considerable arterial action  
Alum, Sal Ammoniac, Common Salt, have been  
used in certain cases; Alum is the best, I have used  
it in Intermittents with great success, it is suited  
to hot climates, give 4 or 5 grains 3 or 4 times a day.  
Sal Ammoniac some say is useful, if you use it  
give 25 or 30 grains (dissolved in water) in the  
course of the day. Cold Bath is excellent to pre-  
vent Intermittents, and also to cure a long  
protracted fever: Frictions in the Apyrexia,

20, Exercise, full diet, Porten is the best of all drinks, Electricity in the dysrexia recommended by Dr Fowler, I never employed it, About the Paroxysm Opium is very useful, some advise Dover's powder, if grains of Opium given in strong coffee just before the paroxysm is very beneficial —

Blisters or Sinapisms are very useful: sometimes Blisters applied to the Legs, Anles, Wrists, Spine &c 6 or 8 hours before the accession of the paroxysm and suffered to remain until just before its accession are frequently of more service than any other remedies; Sinapisms are better than Blisters applied alone in the cold stage, their effects are more speedy and permanent —

In the hot stage Torrics and Astringents should not be used; they could feed to the fire, some reputed Torrics may be given in the hot stage as Arsenic, which may be given in any stage, it acts as an excellent remedy — The Aletate



of Lead may be given in the hot stage, it acts as a refrigerant sedative - Dr Linn gives Opium in the hot stage, and says it moderates all the symptoms, when there is head-ach, constipation &c. Opium is improper, Neutral Salts alone or combined with antimonials, also Antimonials alone, James's Powder, Tartar Emetic, Tusc Nitru combined with Digitalis, James's powder is better than any other, these medicines should always be given till they nauseate and purge a little -

Cold Bath in the hot stage is excellent, Cold applied by sponges or Snapskins moderate all the symptoms of the hot stage - Bleeding is often necessary particularly when attended with Phlegmasia, but I never saw a case yield to bleeding alone - When the hot stage is violent or long continued, when there is head-ach, great sensibility of the eyes, Delirium &c, Bleeding is necessary, but even when this is the case and such symptoms prevail, we must observe many other circumstances before we determine to bleed, such as the former habits of

22 of the Patient, the Soil of the Country in which he lives, the Epidemic then prevailing, Bleeding with the above symptoms without having a regard to those circumstances, sometimes prove quickly fatal — Cupping about the Temples is often very useful, Cathartics are excellent to prepare the system for the reception of the Bark, Jalap and Calomel is the common Cathartic and some think it acts idiosyncratically on the Liver but I prefer Rhubarb & Calomel; 10 to 20 grains of the May Apple with Calomel is useful, May Apple is considered particularly adapted to autumnal fevers, Cream of Tartar is very useful.

You may give Cathartics at any time of the disease when there is costiveness, they may be given in any stage of the disease, in the hot stage they are sometimes preferable to any other medicine whatever, a slight salivation will bring the system to that condition to be operated upon by the Bark —



I have known a slight salivation caused by Calomel and then succeeded by the use of the Bark to repair the system, and cure an Intermittent of two years standing, in many cases a slight salivation is eminently beneficial —

Continued Fevers — These constitute the second section in Dr Cullen's order of Fevers — They have remissions and exacerbations and two paroxysms in the course of the Day — Dr Cullen says they never arise from miasmata, in my opinion they do, but Marsh Miasmata is not the sole cause, they also arise from Solio-miasmata —

The different kinds of fevers such as Intermittent, Synocha, Typhus &c do not constitute different Genera, but are varieties of the same Genus —

Dr Cullen commences with Synocha, but considering its approximating near to Phlegmasia I shall place it at the end of the list and will begin with Typhus:

Typhus, also called Nervous, Jail,

24, Hospital, Camp and Putrid fever, tho' most commonly called Nervous; Dr Cullen's definition of it is, A contagious disease, inconsiderable heat, small, weak and frequent pulse, colour of the urine little changed, the Serisorium much affected, Muscular Power diminished: There are two varieties, the Typhus Peticularis or Spotted fever or Typhus Seterodes or Yellow fever, Climate causes a difference in degree: Typhus is contagious whilst the Yellow fever is not, they are one and the same disease except in degree, one is contagious the other is not -

Symptoms - Pulse much less quick than in Plethia, in the commencement the symptoms are very mild similar to Dumb Agues, sometimes there is nothing peculiar till the patient goes into the open air when he is immediately taken with a sudden next debility, languor, Chillness alternated by heat, oppressed breathing, loss of appetite, sickness at the



stomach, sometimes vomiting, paleness, a dull head-ach, vertigo, dizziness, pain in the temples, pain in the eye-brows, and sometimes in the bottom of the eyes, the eyes are full and heavy.

sometimes inflamed, face bloated, throbbing of the temples although the pulse at the wrist may be slow: There is an exacerbation at night preceded commonly by a chill, as the disease advances the debility becomes greater, sighing comes on, also Delirium, Torpor, Great inclination to sleep, it is not refreshing and the eyes are never closed, the pulse becomes quicker and weaker, tremor of the limbs, Subsultus Tendonum, dull pain at the pit of the stomach sometimes vomiting comes on of Phlegm, Blood or a substance resembling Coffee grounds, tongue dark, brown or red as if covered with red chalk, also dry, speech indistinct, the most various, state of the bowels various as also the sweating, the Petechiae of various sizes and colours, sometimes blue, sometimes red, the breath and stools fetid, blood issues

26<sup>th</sup> from the Gums, Teeth covered with black matter, the continuation of the fever is various from 24 hours to 6 weeks, its common duration is 6 or 7 days —

Prognosis of a favourable termination, are a gentle Diarrhoea, moderate Diaphoresis, in the decline of the disease a moist tongue, spontaneous salivation, abscess in the Parotid Glands, Pimples on the back and breast, Deafness in the middle and last stages, the Petechiae changing to a lighter colour —

The unfavourable are violent Diarrhoea, copious sweats, large black spots, Gangrene in the parts where Blisters have been applied, acute hearing, Bloody Urine, a desire uncover the breast, Aphthae in the Mouth, Blood issuing from different parts of the body, Subcutaneous Induration, involuntary stools —

The Predisponent causes are a previous attack of Typhus. debility from



27

whatever cause, previous Intermittents, grief,  
fear; solicitude, cold weather, no exercise —

Remote causes are marsh miasma, putrid fish,  
putrid water, cold very commonly, a deficiency  
of food, tumor, contagion frequently —

Cullen says these fevers have two paroxysms in  
the 24 hours, but in my opinion there is but one  
paroxysm generally, Dr Ferriar mentions a favo-  
rable prognosis in the jail fever, which I omitted  
yesterday, it is a mortification in the ends of the  
fingers — " — The proximate cause of Typh-  
us fever is unknown to me, but this is no conse-  
quence since it can be cured without a know-  
ledge of its proximate cause, some say it is a  
putrid ferment but I do not, Dr Hunter says  
a petechial subjeat putrefies more slowly than  
others — " — Dr Pringle divides Typhus  
into three stages which I think is unnecessary,  
the first continues from the commencement  
of the disease till the patient is confined or  
can no longer walk about, the second is when  
the patient is confined, the head is much

affected and the pulse is full, and the third the pulse sinks and the general debility is much increased - The first indication ~~into~~ in the first stage is to remove the patient into pure air, and an Emetic should next be given, which should be rarely omitted, for this purpose the best Emetics are Ipecacuanha or Tartar Emetic, tho' an Emetic is not always necessary but the nausea may be allayed by Lime water, the Alkalies &c - Mild Cathartics are also useful, but strong Cathartics should never be given, they are very injurious, Castor Oil with cinnamon water, Rhubarb, some mild preparations of mercury such as the Blue pill, Calomel with Antimony or Opium, the Bowels should be kept gently open - a slight salivation produced even in the first stage is of great benefit which may be brought on by giving with some other medicine a grain of the Blue pill once or twice a day -

In the second stage the pulse is full



and when combined with Pneumonia we may sometimes bleed, very moderately, and with great caution, we should never repeat the bleeding; when head-ach is very great we should not bleed nor apply leeches, for very bad consequences follow the loss of a small quantity of blood, generally Emetics are necessary, by which the nausea and head-ach may be relieved, these should be very mild such as Spuea: and small doses of Tartar Emetic —

In the third stage the pulse very low, Delirium comes on, Petichia break out, this stage comes on in the third or fourth day, sometimes later, and when the patient has been bled injudiciously in the first stage, the second stage is passed over entirely and the third succeeds to the first. In this stage Cordials and stimulants should be given Opium to procure rest and sleep, Volatile Alkali ℥i to ℥ij, Gum Arabic and ℥ij of water give a spoonful every hour or two, so as to give 5 or 6 grains in 3 hours, when the stomach

30 is inevitable give the Volatile Alkali in  
pills, this is much better than Opium,  
Opium is best to procure sleep and for  
subsultus Tendonum - Camphor is also  
good, Dr. Hanan says if the first dose of Camphor  
disagrees the ensuing doses are apt agree and  
produce good effects, he should combine Opium  
with it, Camphor applied to the back and  
loins is very useful, Mustk is very beneficial,  
also Castoreo with Opium, also Asafetida  
in a watery preparation with Gum Arabic  
and sugar given to the dose of  $\mathfrak{z}i$  of the  
Asafetida in 24 hours, it relieves the  
general debility, subsultus tendonum and  
affections of the breast, Asafetida is better  
than any other stimulant, the Peruvian  
Bark is particularly useful when  
the fever is either Intermittent or Remit-  
tent, this is better used as an auxiliary  
it is too feeble by itself, the Extract of  
Rhatania has been used I know nothing  
of it, Sassafras Aristolochia, Dr



Pringle recommends it combined with Bark  
 Angustura, in infusion, decoction or in sub-  
 stance: Magnolia is very useful also Cascavilla.  
 In Camp and Hospital fevers wine is almost  
 indispensable, in the third stage after all  
 other remedies have failed, Pringle used  
 wine with Volatile Alkali, with the great-  
 est success — In Typhus Gravior while giving  
 medicines internally by the mouth; I have found injec-  
 tions of Cascavilla and Bark to be useful, Porter is as  
 good frequently as wine; sometimes Brandy, Wine,  
 Rum are necessary in Spotted Fever, I never  
 give stronger than wine either raw with  
 water or some wine-whisky — The English as  
 also the Physicians of Virginia have used arsenic  
 with advantage, but in my opinion it is not  
 by any means adapted except in those cases in  
 which there is a remission or intermission, in  
 the last be very cautious how you administer  
 the arsenic, Opium is eminently useful to pro-  
 cure Sleep, relieve Delirium, Sub-cultus Sordidum

but except in relieving such symptoms other stimulants such as Wine and Volatile Alkali are less preferable —

Some Practitioners use Nitric Acid in the last stage of Typhus, but I never use it myself: Semisuspensum is of importance in the Disease, the great benefit of Blisters is established by many particularly in the early stages, and when combined with Pneumonia and other local inflammatory diseases, and when wine and other stimulants given internally increase or cause Delirium, blisters are excellent —

Dr Cullen used them in all its stages, but in the last they sometimes do harm; Dr Smith used them in the beginning; Dr Fordyce says when used in the last stage they sometimes produce Subcutaneous tenderness. I have myself seen a blister on the head prove fatal; Dr Horn gave Lincture Cantharides in the last stage, I



33

have used it with advantage given in the dose  
of 10 drops 2, 3 or 4 times a day - Sinapisms are  
in many cases better than blisters, their effects  
are more speedy and permanent, and pro-  
duce no debility, they are best on the feet,  
ankles, and legs, apply them weak, 3 parts  
of flower and one of mustard, Dr Currie  
recommends Cold water when the exacerbations  
are at their height, it may be used at ~~an~~ any  
time when there is no chilliness, but a steady  
heat; when there is sweat abstain from  
cold water, apply it by a sponge or towel  
and affusion - Dr Broden applied a satu-  
rated solution of Cosmative Sublimate in  
Brandy to the arms and breast; I generally  
indulge my patients in drinking cold  
water under the same restrictions as the ex-  
ternal application of it - A mild salivation  
is useful by mild preparations of Mercury  
as the Blue Pill, Calomel with Opium bring  
it on ~~early~~ early: in the advanced stage of

34 Typhus Gravior the patient should be in a horizontal posture, a Diarrhoea coming should be restrained by chalk Julep, but never stop it suddenly — The suppuration of the Parotid gland in the last stage is salutary; when Typhus ends in Intermittent fever, give the Bark, Arsenic &c, a salt diet is admissible and proper, acidulated drinks. Other complaints sometimes pass into Typhus, all Intermittents, all continued fevers, Phlegmasia, Profluvia, Exanthemata, Dropsies and Nervoses — .. — .. — .. — ..

Yellow Fever, or what Dr Cullen calls Typhus Ictericus can be flavidum, but the Dr<sup>e</sup> is mistaken as it respects the yellow colour, for it is not always present, Dr Cullen never saw a case of it: Dr Davidge defines it an Epidemic Remittent fever, Contagious, coming on in the fall, is repeated by exacerbations, there is a remission every day, yellow skin, Hemorrhage, nausea,



vomiting of black matter: This definition is  
 absurd. The best definition I have seen is the  
 following by Dr. Lining of South Carolina:  
 It is a fever continuing ~~two~~ two or three days  
 and terminating by a critical evacuation; it  
 leaves the patient weak, his eyes are injected,  
 he has head-ach, and vomiting, persons take  
 it but once in their lives, it is contagious,  
 Negroes, Mulattoes and Children are not sub-  
 ject to it, it begins in August about the end  
 and terminates about the middle of October,  
 a day or two before the attack, the patient has  
 head-ach, pain in the legs, debility, shillings,  
 pulse full, hard and frequent, but towards  
 its termination the pulse is small, heat  
 never over  $102^{\circ}$  and is general over the body,  
 the tongue white and ruff also moist, tow-  
 ards the close a dry black streak appears  
 in its middle which gradually extends  
 over the whole, on the second day there is  
 a great remission, the sweat is less, on

36 the third day the sweat is still less and if  
the fever abates there is a reaching to vomit,  
on the first day the patient is drowsy but  
after that he is very watchful and restless,  
eyes red and inflamed, head-ach, pain in the  
loins, sometimes Delirium, the blood has  
no buff, and sometimes the serum does  
not separate, Dr Rush says it is always sizy,  
I never saw it sizy, stools foetid, costiveness,  
copious discharge of urine, it is pale, genera-  
lly a <sup>white</sup> sediment, at the end of the second or  
beginning of the third day, the urine is  
bloody, or deposits a black sediment, it  
terminates commonly on the third day.  
the disease is sometimes overcome very  
early by proper evacuations, my obligations  
to Dr Linings description are first that  
a person may have this disease more  
than once, but having it one year he  
is not so liable to it the next, and soundly  
Mulattoes are subject to this disease tho



not so much so as white persons —

The first stage of fever ends in three days generally, when the second comes on, in which the pulse becomes frequent, hard, and small, and after the recess of the fever the pulse is frequently soft, and sometimes ceases gradually till it ceases in death — When the pulse is low vomiting and restlessness increase and the heat is not greater than natural, when the fever goes off there is general paleness, in cold weather the skin is dry, in hot weather moist, the tongue is red, the retching to vomit is very violent, and the matter vomited is very various, either Phlegm, Blood, or a black matter, the more active the pulse the less the vomiting —

The restlessness is very great generally, but I have seen some dose away their time and die as if asleep, the prostration is sometimes surprising and the patient will nevertheless say there is nothing the matter with him,

the debility is very great so much so that  
 if the patient be raised erect the pulse  
 immediately becomes almost imperceptible,  
 the extremities cold, the lips, nails &c become  
 livid, the eyes and the whole body become  
 yellow, delirium comes on; this yellowness  
 sometimes comes on just before Death, Petechiae  
 break out on the neck and breast, Hemorrhages  
 take place from various outlets, sometimes  
 the whole skin sweats blood, sometimes  
 there is costiveness at other times loose and  
 foetid stools of different appearances, sometimes  
 resembling cur in colour and consistency,  
 the urine is sometimes pale and copious,  
 sometimes white, yellow, black or bloody; <sup>when</sup> the  
 pulse subsides the urine becomes more bloody,  
 this stage lasts 7 or 8 days, and when it termi-  
 nates well is attended with an abatement  
 of vomiting and delirium, the skin appears  
 yellow and the pulse becomes soft and full  
 when it terminates fatally; all the symptoms



are aggravated in the third stage, pulse small and <sup>ir</sup>equal, the skin pale, clammy and livid, the patient is restless, the black vomit comes on, Coma and Delirium increase, loose stools appear and subsultus tendinum takes place and the patient catches at the bed clothes, heat about the breast, and all things indicating a speedy dissolution, frequent hemorrhages, many hours before the patients death there is no pulse at the wrist, in violent cases Convulsions put an end to the patient, the weather has great influence on the disease, it becoming mild in cold weather — ..

When the disease terminated on the third day it was fatal, ~~but~~ longer than that is favourable, a sediment in the urine in the early stage is unfavourable also yellowness beginning early and increasing rapidly, the more inflammatory the eyes the worse, Black vomiting is fatal, the greater the debility in the first stage the more unfavourable the second stage

is, a Hemorrhagy from the Uterus is favourable, early delirium, loose stools, livid lips, bloody urine, and all hemorrhagies except from the nose and uterus are unfavourable.

History of the Disease. It has been much argued whether this disease was unknown in North America till the Europeans brought it over, about the year 1735 this was probably the Plague that swept the Inhabitants off Mexico, and this was the pestilence that raged in Massachusetts when the British entered that province; in my opinion it is an indigenous disease, it has been thought a foreign disease by all except French Physicians and Dr Rush, but as to Dr Rush's notion that it arose from Coffee alone, it was a weak idea there were sporadic cases of Yellow fever before the arrival of Coffee in February 93, one of my patients had the black vomit and having never seen a case of yellow fever I recorded this as such in the books of



the Dispensary which was the first —

I ended my lecture yesterday by making some observations on the supposed origin of <sup>the</sup> Yellow Fever of 93; the Coffee might have produced some cases of the disease in the adjacent buildings; but the fever could not have spread through the City from this one cause, the atmosphere must be somewhat vitiated. I formerly thought this disease contagious but now I am convinced to the contrary, and consider it no more contagious than our Intermittents and Remittent fevers:— The French Physicians and Dr Rush first thought this disease contagious, and were the first who were convinced it was not — ...

Prognosis, The favourable Prognosis are a calm state of the stomach, vomiting pure bile in the early stage of the disease, early diarrhoea, the patient being easily purged, long continued sweating is unfavourable, tongue white is favourable, not much pain about the Praecordia, a moderate and early haemorrhage from the

nose, hemorrhagy from the Uterus, a spontaneous salivation, scabby eruptions about the mouth, sneezing and spitting freely, copious flow of urine, a firm and steady mind.

The unfavourable symptoms are an early irritability <sup>in</sup> ~~at~~ the stomach, vomiting of Mucus tinged with blood, the Black vomit is mortal except sometimes in Children, great heat and uneasiness of the stomach, obstinate costiveness, flatulations, dry hot skin, Petechia, Pain about the Praecordia, depression of the Mind, Hemorrhagies, Hematuria, a dry black tongue, Hiccup, Subcattus tendinum, Thirst — .. —

Dr Lind and Rush say that a yellowness of the skin coming on early is unfavourable, but I do not think it has any influence; in my opinion the yellowness is not owing to an absorption of bile, because the serum is not at all better, and the yellowness is obvious in many other diseases where there



cannot be an absorption of bile, as in the bites  
of Serpents; in Yellow fever this yellowness comes on  
sometimes in Articula Morbis or just before death,  
if the bile is ever absorbed it is the colouring  
matter alone as is supposed by some, but even this  
I do not credit; This Lecture is a repetition of the  
preceding which the Doctor read verbatim from  
Dr Linds work —

Cure of Yellow Fever.

When this fever appeared in July and August  
93 it was called a putrid fever, and was accor-  
dingly treated with Purges, and Antiseptics, Bark  
, Wine, Acids &c, but the Bark being in many cases  
ineffectual, in some prejudicial, and in ~~some~~ very  
few of service it was soon laid aside — The Bark  
has been used with advantage by the Spanish  
Physicians, as also in England and the West  
Indies — The Angustura was much used in  
the West Indies and with much advantage  
given in the dose of ℥i every hour after proper  
evacuations have been procured, also Mag-  
nolia; about the beginning of September the

44 practice of bleeding was commenced in ~~England~~  
~~the~~ Philadelphia by Dr Barrowell and not  
until the success of this practice did Dr Rush  
bleed, and after him others pursued it and  
soon carried it to excess, being in now came  
into practice. — Bleeding was most useful  
in the first two or three days or in the first  
stadium, Dr Rush said it strengthened the  
pulse when depressed and increased it in fre-  
quency, it did sometimes, it rendered the  
patient more easily acted on by purgatives,  
obviated costiveness and coma, it cured red-  
ness of the eyes, Dr Rush also says, those who  
were blind after the disease were not bled, he  
says it relieved pain, it does not always relieve  
the head-ach, pain and burning in the  
stomach, Dr Dover had 180 patients with  
this disease, he said he took 100  $\frac{1}{2}$  of blood  
from each <sup>at one bleeding</sup> and not one died, Costiveness  
must be obviated or cured by purgatives  
such as Dr Rush's 10 gr of Calomel to 10 gr of  
Rhubarb, Castor, Oil, Salt &—



45

Dr Rush says purgatives allay or raise the pulse  
just as Bleeding, they revive and strengthen the pulse  
and patient, check Vomiting, not always, remove the  
obstructions of the Lymphatic System, prevent  
the yellow colour of the skin, I think not, they  
obviate the acrimony of the stools, but for this  
purpose I think the mild purgatives are best;  
Emetics were much less employed than Purgatives.  
Dr Hilary and Sydenham said the stomach was  
too irritable to give hot water even, as it would  
probably bring on that vomiting so much to be avoid-  
ed; I think they are not advisable - Diaphoretics  
are very useful such as the Dover's powder and  
Antimonials, the last of which I prefer, James's  
powder I expect would be excellent in this complai-  
nt, Dr Rush says Antimonials are too feeble  
to be of much advantage in this complaint,  
they are among the best remedies. Cold waters  
applied by sponges or ~~towels~~ towels in the  
hot stage when the body is dry and hot, produ-  
ces perspiration, relieves the head-ach, assists  
Cathartics in their operation, and procures

46 sleep, Dr Rush says, cold water is not so good in this Country as in others, in my opinion it is a very good remedy — Cool air, vegetable, cool and light diet, this diet Dr Rush advises as a preventative, in my opinion one using such a diet will be more liable to the disease —

The customary manner of living is to be proffered, blisters applied to various parts of the body, to the wrists, ankles, Epigastric region and the head are very beneficial in the first stage with a view to evacuate in the second to promote purging, and prevent Inflammation and Gangrene, they do not relieve delirium as much as in Typhus, applied to the Stomach they allay vomiting and irritability: Dr Rush directed them to be applied to the head, but such is not my opinion — Blisters should not be applied until necessary, evacuations have ~~been~~ been procured, Opium should not be used in this complaint, it increases the delirium and burning about the pit of the stomach, and costiveness, it also causes



causes heaviness about the Liver, Opium is not <sup>47</sup>  
retained on the Stomach and never procures sleep,  
it is a fatal medicine in this disease, Dr Rush  
says he once saw 15 drops of Laudanum prove  
fatal — To allay and stop the vomiting which  
is sometimes so distressing in this complaint.  
Dr Rush used sweet milk in the dose of a  
spoonful every hour or two, if milk should  
fail give sweet oil alone or sweet oil, milk,  
and molasses combined — Lime water and  
milk also the Cream of Lime, the last cured the  
only adult patient that I ever saw get well of  
the black vomit, the vitriolic Elixir given in  
the dose of a tea spoon full every 2 or 3 hours  
with water was also used with advantage to  
allay vomiting — Capsicum also; an infusion  
of Mustard proved excellent in these cases, the  
Sugar of Lead was also used, and I expect with  
advantage, Dr Erwin says he cured a case  
of black vomit by this medicine, a salivation  
tho' not always effectual, is generally so in  
the ratio 98 to 100, it was not the design of

48 of any of the Physicians to salivate, but those who were salivated almost universally recovered, such was the case of all that I had under my care — I entertain a high opinion of a Salivation in this fever, nature might do a great deal in this disease, but her operations were frequently suppressed by the officiousness of the Physicians, many recovered from desperate cases of this complaint without the aid of a Physician — . . . . .

### Hectic Fever —

The following is Cullen's definition, which is excellent indeed, he says it is a quotidian fever coming on in the morning or evening, a remission in the morning, nocturnal sweats and the urine deposits a brick dust sediment. This disease is the Febriis Lenta Hectica, it appears to be a disease of a specific kind, in which the pulse is increased in frequency, and the heat is augmented tho' neither not much; the mind is tranquil during the



disease and there are high hopes of a recovery, it is distinguished from other fevers by its not being generally preceded by a cold first, but it sometimes takes on an Intermittent type, there is emaciation and not much debility.

Symptoms; the pulse is frequent, especially after a meal, the cheeks are flushed, the eyes have an unusual vivacity, the skin is dry, the palms of the hand and soles of the feet are affected with a burning sensation, the appetite remains unimpaired, the fever comes on at night attended with profuse sweat.

It does not go off by any critical discharge, it is a symptomatic fever, generally caused by abscesses in some part of the body.

Causes, It is caused by great evacuation as of Blood, Haemorrhage, Diabetes, Profuse Salivation, Gleet, Immoderate indulgence in Venery, Gonorrhoea, Pile or Albus, a great flow of Milk, Cancer of the Uterus, Small Pox, Measles, a suppression of a common evacuation, a congestion of the abdominal viscera,

, Distress, Swifula, Worms, Dropsy, Calculi and many others, but the most common is an abscess in the Liver, Lungs &c.  
Cure. This consists in a removal of the primary disease, when from excessive evacuations, advise good diet, Tonics &c, when from a suppression of usual discharges, use purgatives and the like, Tonics are generally the best remedies, such as Bark and Arsenic, the last I consider the best, I generally give it in the dose of 5 to 10 drops of Fowler's solution, three times a day — Sometimes I give pills of Arsenic, the Mineral Acids are beneficial, the Sulphuric is best, it frequently checks effectually the profuse sweats, some use the Sugar of Lead, Spirit water applied to the cheeks, hands, Feet, is useful sometimes — We shall say more on this fever when we treat on Pulmonary Consumption —



## Synocha

58

This fever is characterised by great heat, a frequent, strong and hard pulse, the Urine is high coloured, the intellectual functions are very little impaired: A continued inflammatory fever is hardly ever seen, it may be considered one of the Phlegmasia, being almost universally attended with a local inflammatory complaint. — Cure, Bleed frequently and largely, purge frequently, advise low vegetable diet, and use deaphonites

## Phlegmasia

This comprehends my second order of Pyrexia, Dr. Cullen describes it thus, an inflammatory fever attended with topical pain and inflammation, the Blood buffy —

## Rheumatism

I might have been correct in treating of this disease in my first order just after Intermit-  
tents — Dr. Cullen says this is an external

52 disease having an evident cause accompanied by fever, pain in the joints, generally in the larger joints, such as the hip, the knee &c much increased by external heat, he makes several species, Lumbago, Sciatica, Pleurisy & Odontalgia he does not consider a species of Rheumatism, but I do consider it a Rheumatic affection, Dr Cullen says Podagra is a distinct species, genus, but I call it a distinct species: There are two stages of Rheumatism the Acute and Chronic. —

Acute Rheumatism, we shall first treat of this as more properly belonging to the Phlegmasia, it is more common in Cold Climates particularly ~~and~~ when the weather is changeable, which is a proof that it is not produced by Marsh Miasmata alone without cold as an assistant, in Europe it is most frequent in Spring and Autumn, in this Country it occurs most frequent in Winter in the vicinity of marshes, in Calcareous tracts, particularly Odontalgia



Remote Causes, are Intermittent and Remittent fevers, <sup>with</sup> which it alternates, metallic substances by which we see frequently painters & golders affected, Mercury used in Syphilis frequently causes it, when caused by metals it is very obstinate — (Does Arsenic ever produce Rheumatism?)

Very obstinate Acute Rheumatism often follows a suppressed discharge in Gonorrhoea, it comes on violently in the knee and other joints, it may be remedied by again bringing on the discharge, Rheumatism is caused by a suppression of Dysentery, haemorrhagies, setons, ulcers &c.

Predisponent Causes, are a cold or variable climate, Spring and Autumn, Plethora, full living, the time between Puberty and old age, great evacuations an irritable stomach and great muscular exertions — .. — ..

Phaenomena, Pains in the joints following the course of the muscles, pains are not stationary, it more frequently attacks the large joints than the small ones, the pain shifts from one joint to another, it is attended

with a cold stage, the pulse is frequent, full and hard, the pain generally comes on before the fever, there is an exacerbation every evening and is worse in the night, at which time the pain is most violent, the pyrexia is of the Intermittent Type either Tertian or Quartan; after the pain lasts some time the parts swell and become inflamed and sensible, sweat in the early stage does not generally prove critical, but alleviates the pain, Urine in the first stage high coloured and without sediment, but as the disease advances the urine deposits a lateritious sediment which is sometimes critical, the Blood has a buffy coat, the disease is intermediate between Intermittents and Phlegmasia.

The Rheumatism very seldom ends in suppuration, but sometimes by a fluid effused in the cavity of the joint: The duration of this disease is very various, sometimes with good treatment it goes



off in three or four days, commonly it ends in about 12 or 15 days, the fever abates before the pain goes off, when attended with an Intermittent fever its duration is longest, this disease is never immediately fatal or dangerous, it very seldom attacks the nobler organs of the body, it sometimes attacks the heart and proves fatal, in such cases the heart is enlarged and water is found in the Pericardium, or the heart and Pericardium are found sticking together, Cullen calls this Carditis.

Lumbago is characterised by a pain in the Loins, and Os Sacrum, sometimes along the course of the Ureter, there is no pain on touching the part, it may be distinguished from Calculus by there being no numbness in the thighs, causes are more frequently than in any other species of Rheumatism from injuries done the Muscles.

Sciatica, may be discovered by a pain in the Hip-Bone the Os Sacrum, and along down the side and fever. This disease is very much like the Gout, it alternates with affections of the stomach,

, sometimes a luxation of the Os Hemoris takes place, also an abscess; a suppression of Milk often produces Siccation and an edematous swelling of the lower limbs—

Cure, you should always injoin a strict vegetable diet, Cathartics are of the first importance, Diaphoretics are also very useful, you should not give Opium until you have made evacuations by purgatives &c— Purgatives are most useful in those cases attended with Intermittent fever, particularly Calomel with Jalap or Rhubarb; Salts should not be given when the skin is moist, Dr Cullen says bleeding copiously and freely is the best remedy, but if it does not produce a cure it brings on Chronic Rheumatism, Bleeding is an excellent remedy, but it should not be used in every case, it should be used as an auxiliary, Sydenham, says one or two bleedings we should give purgatives— Hemolyse used



57

Diaphoretics and purgatives, and says bleeding largely frequently produces a metastasis to the internal parts and proves fatal, Dr. Heberden says that if even copious depletion will often be of no benefit, in my opinion many cases of bleeding cannot be cured without bleeding and that copiously, and particularly those cases arising from cold, when from Metab, Syphilis &c, Bleeding does no good.

Topical bleeding is sometimes useful when there is much pain and swelling of the joints, but general bleeding is generally sufficient, and supersedes the necessity of Topical Bleeding: Large doses of Nitre have been used after Bleeding in Gout about ℥ij to a quart; of which give a cup-full every hour or two, it is rendered better by adding Antimony and if they cannot be kept on the Stomach I give Rochelle Salt, I generally use Nitre after bleeding about ℥ss to ℥j in 24 hours with Tartar Emetic and at night give Dover's powder, we should be very nice in giving Opium in Acute Rheumatism, after one or more bleedings, and Catthartics have

been used, and it produces no sweat,  
 Dover's powder is excellent, never let your patient  
 drink if the thirst be ever so great, in 30,  
 40 or 50 minutes after taking this medicine,  
 when sweat comes on give warm drinks;  
 next to Cathartics Quercium is best; in Scia-  
 tica Dr Gotting ill used Calomel, Antimonials,  
 and Opium as Scaphorotics, some in Acute  
 Rheumatism use Digitalis and Conium,  
 Digitalis in tincture or with Nitre is very  
 useful as a sedative after bleeding and pur-  
 -ging; to keep up nausea and depression of  
 the pulse, especially in young and inevitable  
 persons — Digitalis is also good in Rheuma-  
 -tism with edematous swellings, also ~~from~~ in  
 Sciatia from suppression of Milk, the  
 leaves of the Conium are useful sometime  
 in acute Rheumatism, better than Opium  
 , the seed of stramonium are sometimes  
 used with advantage in cases arising from  
 Metals, I have given 3 or 4 grains, also the



59

*Morianthus Trifoliatum* or Bug-bear; Emetics are useful to empty the stomach, depress the pulse and produce sweat and also to purge —

Blisters are sometimes useful to remove pain if that be stationary, in Secitica they cure of but little benefit, unless used with a view to evacuate, Sinapisms are not often of much service, at any rate they are rather precarious —

Blisters are excellent in acute Rheumatism after Bleeding and purging, if the pain be stationary; various preparations of Mercury are used to Purge or salivate, as salivation is very useful especially in obstinate cases, when other remedies fail, in Syphilitic Rheumatism, a salivation is always useful but sometimes after all the symptoms have disappeared under the use of Mercury, they after a time come on again. Mercury sometimes produces this disease, in Scorbatic cases it is never useful — I have now detailed the evacuant remedies and will now consider Tonics, I shall first mention Arsenic, though it is not properly

60<sup>a</sup> *ac* Tonic, This is an excellent medicine in Acute Rheumatism after bleeding & purging, in many cases it may be considered a specific. even in ~~in~~ the more acute forms, it is especially adapted to those cases combined with Intermittents, those that affect the muscles, those in the form of Pleurisy, and in those cases which yield to Bark; it is not useful in Scorbatic cases; this medicine is not liable to produce Plethora as Bark, it produces its effects in a few days, and is more beneficial when ~~combined~~ ~~as~~ oedematous swellings are produced, the Dose is 5 to 10 drops 3 times in 24 hours: The Bark is also very useful when it is attended with Intermittent fever, Saunders used the Bark in all cases; we should use it in the Apynexia, it is sometimes better than the Anserine. . . .

### Chronic Rheumatism

This is a variety the sequel of Acute Rheumatism, Dr Cullen calls it *Atrodoxia*, Dr.



Rush Rheumatism as Cullen says it is caused  
 by violent exertions or subluxations, there is a pain  
 in the limbs increased by motion, relieved by heat,  
 the limbs are weak, no fever and no tumour,  
 we may distinguish the two varieties by the fol-  
 lowing marks: if the pain move about, worse at  
 night, attended with a remittent or Intermi-  
 tent fever and if there be swelling and redness  
 of the joints you may be certain it is the Acute  
 Rheumatism — If there be very little fever,  
 no redness, the joint be cool and stiff, sweat  
 with difficulty produced, the pain relieved by  
 heat, you may determine it to be Chronic  
 Rheumatism, if the warmth of the bed clothes  
 produce agreeable sensations, you may be  
 certain that it is Chronic — The Acute attacks  
 persons between 20 and 30 years old, the Chronic  
 those between 20 and 60, the Acute attacks  
 females most frequently, and the Chronic  
 Males, the Acute is quickly cured and is  
 sometimes dangerous, sometimes there are

intermediate cases which Dr Rush calls Rheumatalgia, in which there was not pain, no fever, but almost an inability to move the limb: the Chronic Rheumatism attacks various joints, but particularly the larger, and those surrounded with many muscles: Violence or Subluxations produce it - I might mention other varieties such as the Scorbutic and Dysenteric Rheumatism -

The proximate Cause has been supposed to be a peculiar acrimony of the fluids which is probable in some cases: Dr Cullen says the cause is the same as in other inflammations, from indirect stimulus some a lentor of the fluids - . . .

### Cure of Chronic Rheumatism

The proximate cause being atony of the vessels and Muscular fibres of the part and a rigidity of the fibres, we should give such medicines as will overcome this atony, and first Tonic given



internally and first Guaiacum of which there are various preparations, after Bleeding, Purgings and Blistering Guaiacum is very useful in Acute Rheumatism; the Volatile Tincture of Guaiacum is of the first importance in Chronic cases combined with Inter-mittent fever, given in the dose  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$  with Milk 3 or 4 times a day; it acts as a purgative, diuretic and Tonic; the Balsams have been used with advantage the Oil of Turpentine given in the following formula is excellent.

R $\mathfrak{f}$  Oleum Turbinth: —  $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$

Gum Arabia —  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$

Sack: Alba —  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$

A yolk of an Egg.

Aqua Ros: . . .  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ix}$  —

of which give a table spoon full 7, 8, or 9 times a day or in 24 hours. Pills of Tur are good, also Volatile Alkali. — The unbreised seed of mustard given in the dose of 1 or 2 spoons full in 24 hours sometimes cures it alone, Cantharides in Tincture and substance, the preparations of

64 Iron are useful, Mercury is sometimes of service, the mild preparations so as to produce a very slight salivation; Purgatives are very beneficial, the external applications are particularly very beneficial and well adapted to Lumbago, Sciatica, the Unguentum Vitriolicum, Frictions with the hand, flannel & Electricity, Cold baths, a Cordial but not very stimulating diet, Blisters are very important sometimes, keeping the part irritated by the Unguentum Sabinae; The Tincture of Potae-berris has been used with advantage

### Odontalgia

This complaint is either acute or Chronic, and Doctors Cullen says it is caused by the caries of a tooth, but it may arise from various causes, it is frequently attendant on Pregnancy — The Cure consists in Bleeding, Purgings, Blistering, sweating & also Extraction and local applications — — —



Podagra or Gout

This is a disease of my family. I myself have not been free from it one month since my 19<sup>th</sup> year and I am now 47, Cullen defines it a hereditary disease, arising without any evident external cause but for the most part preceded by an unusual affection of the stomach, Pyrexia, pain in the joints for the most part in the great toe but certainly infesting the wrists and ankles, returning at intervals, and often attended with affections of the stomach and other internal parts, Cullen has four varieties; The Regular, Atonic, Mispaced, and Retrocedent — The Regular is attended with severe pain generally of the great toe; it comes on in some cases suddenly, but generally by degrees, an affection of the stomach generally precedes, with affections of the Head, ringing of the ears and a distressed mind, the patient not having the courage to do any thing, sometimes there is a voracious appetite 24 hours before the

attacks, a sensation similar to that produced by cold water poured down the Thighs and the Arterio Antherica, in the Irregular Gout the head and intestinal canal are much affected —

Symptoms, The patient is waked about Mid-night with violent pain, and all the symptoms of Pyrexia, the pains remit in the morning attended with a gentle sweat, and generally continues during the day, but sometimes the pain continues all day, the symptoms are all aggravated in the Evening and go off again in the morning with a gentle Diaphoresis, the pain sometimes affects one foot only, in others it shifts from one to the other and to the wrists, ankles &c. The urine is high coloured or limpid with no sediment until the latter part of the Disease, the appetite and state of the Intestines is various, high spirits, and keen perception, the duration of the fit is various, if the pain



67

because it is generally short, the Interval is very different in different cases, 6 or 12 Months or 2 years, when brought on by affections or employment of the Mind, it affects the Head, Thorax, and Abdominal Viscera, it brings on Calculus, Hæmorrhoids, &c. and all the symptoms of Dyspepsia; It occurs scarcely as the 16<sup>th</sup> year, the departure of the attack leaves the patient in high health; when it attacks a person in early life it leaves him when old age comes on, it is not apt to attack persons over 50, Gouty persons have an extravagant desire for life, an inordinate thirst for fame &c. a laudable desire to become extensively useful —

Doctor Cullen divides Gout into Regular, in which the principle diagnosis is an inflammatory affection of the joints; 2<sup>d</sup> the Atonic which is marked by an atony of the Stomach or some other internal part without any inflammation of the Limbs or if any it is very inconsiderable and transitory: 3<sup>d</sup> The Retrocedent which consists of an Inflammation of the limbs going off and attacking some internal part: 4<sup>th</sup> the Mischance

-ced in which the inflammation attacks some internal parts, I should mark only two varieties or three at most — .. —

The Gout is not dangerous so long as it is Regular, but when it attacks more noble organs it becomes dangerous, it sometimes visits the Stomach and for many years in succession particularly of those persons engaged in intellectual pursuits, this disease is very similar to Rheumatism, in the following circumstances it differs from it, in the Gout the pain is more confined and not so apt to shift, the pains are ~~very~~ more shooting, there is a peculiar redness, it is hereditary, Men are more liable to it than females, it is produced by internal causes which are not obvious, it is preceded by disorders of the alimentary canal, it proves a salutary end to other diseases, it comes on at stated periods, it is incurable or nearly so, it occurs at more advanced age than Acute Rheumatism, it has an inflammation peculiar



to itself, Hunter thinks it differs from common  
Inflammation in the following circumstances; It is  
attended with pain of a cutting darting kind, the  
affected part seems to move, and the motion is atten-  
ded with pain from which it appears that the In-  
flammation depends on acution and not on a  
distention of the vessels; It comes on quicker and  
is more violent than common inflammation; It  
leaves the part in a peculiar situation; It affects  
the Viscera of the abdomen and Thorax and the  
head less violently than the extremities. It produces  
similar effects in all constitutions. It produces  
concretions, but does not end by resolution or suppu-  
-ration, if openings be made in an affected joint  
they neither inflame nor suppurate: in my opin-  
-ion this is a peculiar inflammation more allied  
to Sciatica and Lumbago than to other Rheu-  
-matic inflammations —

The predisposing causes are an hereditary pre-  
disposition, the Meridian or decline of life, but  
this is not universal, for I have seen a child have  
the Gout at 9 years of age, Plethoric habit, corpulent

70 - Loxey, though not always, had six brothers  
all of whom were of a thin habit, and all had  
the Gout, Male sex, it is true that men have  
regular fits of the Gout more frequently than  
women but the latter are subject to many  
diseases which are truly gouty; the sick  
Head-ache particularly. Dr. Rush thought  
it occurred most frequently in Women —  
Early rising, produces irregular forms of  
Gout, an irritable nervous system, a strong  
mind and keen perceptions, with but few  
exceptions —

The occasional causes are irregularities in  
diet; Condiments, Aromatics, Pickles, Wine,  
strong liquors, it is said dogs have had  
regular gout from drinking Port, any  
thing that produces acidity in the stomach,  
sudden changes of diet from animal to vege-  
table, suppression of customary evacuations  
as from the Nose, Uterus &c. External in-  
juries, Fatigue in walking, Spring and  
Autumn, violent emotions of the Mind,



Hard study, sitting up late at night, Cold applied to the body when hot, some say lead is a cause: This disease is never Epidemic, and Rheumatism is frequently except in Tropical climates: Is this disease contagious? I think not; It is a disease of the whole system: It is less hereditary than Maria, Pthisis.

Intemperance may sometimes produce this Complaint without a hereditary predisposition: This complaint sometimes affects the Kidneys and Bladder also, sometimes the Ureters, and produces a discharge in all respects similar to Gonorrhoea, It also produces a true Hydrocele, the remedies for which are sinapisms to the soles of the feet: I once saw a case in which the swelling was very considerable, and the patient emaciated; when I visited the patient the Surgeon was ready to puncture it: I put Sinapisms on his feet, in two days the swelling subsided and a violent train of irregular Gout came on, no return of it —

It might seem necessary to mention other diseases with which Gout is connected, which

12 are the following, several varieties of Angina, Hydrothorax, and all other kinds of Dropsy, and some of the Nervous, as Mania, Epilepsy — .. — ..

Arthritis has been supposed to depend upon a morbid matter separated and thrown on the affected part, and about this matter there has been several opinions, some supposing it a acid, others an alkaline substance. I do not deny that it is attended with an acidity in the stomach, an earthy matter has been supposed to be the cause, while others think it depends on an acrimony or lentor of the nervous fluid, such is not my opinion, the nervous system has been supposed to be affected, and the heart and arteries on that account to be roused to action, but this disease in my opinion is not confined to one system alone: there have been various ~~theories~~ opinions concerning the gout; Rush and Thompson thought it was seated in the sanguiferous system, Kinglake in the Ligaments, Membranes &



Indons, but this will not account for its affecting the Brain, the Thoracic and Abdominal Viscera. It is difficult to explain why this disease attacks the feet when regular, but it appears that persons who sweat much especially about the feet and discharge much urine generally escape regular attacks of it, if the Gout discharges or cures while in the system other diseases of a worse nature, we should solicit its return.

Cure. There are two indications of Cure, first, to prevent the recurrence of a paroxysm, when it does not prove critical to other diseases; secondly, to moderate the violence and length of the Paroxysm. The patients constitution is to be enquired into, and whether the attacks have been of the Regular kind, and the patient otherwise in good health; or if the constitution be weak and the attacks of the irregular kind attended with affections of the head.

To fulfil the first indication, all the occasional causes must be avoided, advise a cooling regimen, milk should be used if agreeable to the patient.

74 patient, indigestible meats and stimulating condiments should be avoided. Bleeding is very useful, also Diaphoretics and Laxatives, and if the constitution be strong give purgatives. Bleeding, Blisters, Moderate exercise, riding and walking, frictions, warm baths; the cold bath should scarcely ever be used as it almost invariably produces a translocation of the complaint to some internal part, a moderate indulgence in Venery, a cheerful mind are the remedies for a sound constitution, & Gout of the regular kind —

When there is great debility, the diet should be more generous as Beef, Mutton, Venison, but not Veal which a Gouty Man always hates, good wine and even strong drinks, regular habits. Emetics are sometimes useful, exercise, frictions, flannel, warm baths, warm climate, the stimulating applications of Turpentine to obviate debility, give bitters, Aromatics, Ginger is excellent, Preparations of ~~Corn~~ Iron, Sulphuric and Muriatic acids, Lime water, Magnesia



75

and other Absorbents, Emetics as Spue: Blue and White Vitriol, the Portland powder given with care and in small doses evidently relieves this disease, give it in the intervals: To prevent the Retrocession, Bleeding, purging, sweating, and a mild regimen must be resorted to. If there be a sensation like a piece of Ice in the Stomach, give Cordials as Opium, 8 or 10 grains at a dose, I have given 4 and 5 oodrops of Laudanum in a short time, Mustk, Volatile Alkali, Blisters and Sinapisms over the stomach are useful, stimulant applications and warm fomentations should be applied to the feet to bring the disease to them, Camphor may throw it out when it affects vital parts, use the remedies for inflammation of these parts and at the same time endeavour to bring it out —

The Eall Medicinale has been much celebrated as a remedy for the Gout, I have never used it myself, but from its bad effects on the constitution it is now discarded both by the Physicians of London and Paris, it may relieve the symptoms for a time, but will render the system more liable

76 to attacks of the Gout, or bring on worse diseases;  
It is an infamous medicine - There cannot be  
a complete intermission of Gout without a  
degeneration — — — — —

## Nephritis

According to Doctor Cullen this is a febrile disease  
attended with pain in the region of the Kidneys  
, and in one or other of the ureters, a frequent dis-  
charge of Urine, which is either transparent or  
high coloured, vomiting, numbness in the  
thigh, a ~~retro~~ retraction and pain in the  
testicle of the same side - This is a truly febrile  
disease, the fever is a synocha generally, tho'  
sometimes it is Intermittent, a pain in the  
Kidneys rather obtuse, a creeping pain as if  
the testicle was drawn up, numbness in the  
thigh, though not so common as in Calculus,  
a vomiting of bilious matter; belching, frequ-  
ent discharges of Urine which is either pale or red.

The Remote Causes are blows on the back,  
violent exercise in Riding or Walking,



77

Excess in Venery, acid substances taken into the system, such as Cantharides, Oil of Turpentine, Camphor &c also squill, Digitalis, Retrocedent Gout, Calculus matted very frequently cause it. The favourable prognoses are copious discharges of dark or thick Urine, a flow of Hemorrhoids, Nephritis ends in resolution, suppuration or Gangrene, when it ends in suppuration, about the 7<sup>th</sup> day an abscess forms, there is a remission of pain, Chillings, stupor, static urine, which if not checked brings on the fatal issue, and soon hurries the patient to Eternity.

Cure. Bleed largely both generally and topically use Milder Cathartics and Enemata, fermentations, Milder drinks, Urea Mesi in watery ~~solution~~ infusion, after Bleeding. Blisters applied over the Kidneys are of service but some think they will increase the disease by producing strangury, Opium is very good, use it with freedom, when it proceeds from Gout apply sinapisms to the Ankles & feet and after depletion give the Volatile Tincture of Guaiacum to check the vomiting, give mild drinks

## Cystitis

This is a febrile disease attended with pain and tumour in the Hypogastric region, pain in voiding urine, or a complete suppression, and tenesmus, there are two kinds, one from external causes such as wounds, the application of Cantharides and other stimulating substances, another from internal causes, as Cantharides and Turpentine —

Cure, Bleed copiously, use mild purgatives and Emmeter, fomentations, Blisters, The Tincture of Digitalis and Tobacco, in Ischuria Tobacco is very useful, when the complaint is connected with Gout, apply blisters and Liniments to the anales and feet, may not Camphor be used with advantage? —

## Hysteritis

This is a febrile disease attended with heat, tension, pain and tumour in the Hypogastric region, vomiting &c. In one state it is very inflammatory, in another it takes



79

on the Erysipelas form, accordingly copious bleedings  
is sometimes necessary and sometimes Tonics and  
Stimulants, also nauseating doses of Spasms: Treat it  
according to circumstances as the preceding  
diseases

### Splenitis

This is a febrile disease attended with tension,  
heat and pain of the part, it is a very rare disease, some-  
times an Abscess forms and bursts in the Abdomen,  
proving quickly fatal, it sometimes accompanies In-  
termittents, sometimes becomes Cartilaginous —

Cure, Treat it as the preceding —

### Hepatitis

This is a febrile disease attended with pain in the  
right side, sometimes purgent, but more frequen-  
tly dull pain in the Clavicle and Scapula of the  
same side, dyspnoea, dry cough and singultus &c

There is a pain in the right Hypochondriac re-  
gion, sometimes acute but more frequently dull  
, not increased by pressure, Dyspnoea which is  
increased in Inspiration if the convex part is

8<sup>o</sup> affected, pain in the Clavicle and Scapula, sometimes between the shoulders, sometimes instead of a pain there is a burning sensation in the parts, Dr Rush said that Men had the pain in the right shoulder and Women in the left, more frequently, there is no foundation for such a remark, a pain in the shoulder is not necessary to form the disease, it is attended with Dyspnoea, dry cough, ~~hiccups~~ hiccups, vomiting of bilious matter, Heartburn, costiveness, Urine high coloured, the skin and eyes are yellow, though such a yellowness is not necessary. The Pyrexia is a Synocha, sometimes an Intermittent, the pulse is frequent, strong, and hard, sometimes soft, I know not which sex is most subject to it, Men are more intemperate than Women and the latter are more subject to glandular complaints, often others Animals as the



Gray-hound are subject to this disease — The Remote Causes are not always evident causes of the fevers, generally both Intermittent and Continued, Fractures of the Cranium, Hydrocephalus Internus; Gout is a frequent cause, Acid matters, External injuries &c, Dr Clishelm considers this disease contagious, I do not —

This disease generally affects the right side; It is either Idiopathic or Symptomatic; The Diagnoses are not very evident to distinguish it from Pleuritis, the pain in Hepatitis is generally in the right side and in the shoulder but this is sometimes the case in Pleuritis and Splenitis — The Liver is sometimes perfectly sound when it protrudes below the Ribs, and appears to the Physician as if diseased which is occasioned by effusions in the Chest displacing it — The disease terminates by resolution, suppuration and gangrene, though very rarely by the last and commonly by the former: By evacuations of Blood, Hemorrhages from the nose and Uterus

82 particularly a long continued bilious Diarrhea, and a discharge from the Hemorrhoidal Vessels, a copious flow of sweat, also of Urine with a sediment: When it ends in suppuration, the pus finds its way into the biliary ducts, and is evacuated with the feces or it gets into the cavity of the Abdomen, it is sometimes evacuated by expectoration; when the Abscess points externally - the convex part of the Liver is affected - Dr Rush says the pus sometimes get into the Cavity of the Pericardium, Mr. M<sup>r</sup> Bride says it also went off with the Urine —

Cure, This is similar to the cure of other inflammations, you should bleed according to the symptoms; Christolm says bleed *Utra Finem* if there be Cough and the fever a synocha, bleed copiously, the blood when drawn has the inflammatory crust, when the parts are enlarged topical bleeding is very useful, if the symptoms don't quickly abate by bleeding you should apply



large Blisters and at the same time use Mercury,  
 this disease sometimes cannot be cured without  
 Blisters, we should make use of Issues, warm fomentations,  
 sometimes strong purgatives are necessary, though most commonly the mild purgatives  
 are to be preferred, such as the Oleum Ricini, Sen-  
 -na, Calomel with Rhubarb, we must also use  
~~Emetics~~ Emetics, Purgings is very important,  
 Digitalis with Nitre is of service, Mercury is very  
 beneficial in this disease Bleeding, Purgings, Blis-  
 -tering and the use of Diaphoretics, combine Opium  
 with them to prevent their running off by  
 the intestines, if one salivation should not  
 produce a cure, repeat it two or three times, this  
 alone sometimes cures the disease, Mercury should  
 be used in Idiopathic Hepatitis, Nitric Acid it  
 is said has cured cases in which Mercury fail-  
 -ed, Gum Ammoniac is good, Bala and  
 Arsenic cure sometimes of great service, some-  
 -times there is a Hemorrhagy from a rupture  
 of the Liver — Chronic Hepatitis or what

84 Dr<sup>r</sup> Rush called Hepaticula, is sometimes not discovered until after death by dissection, its symptoms when discoverable are a sense of fulness and weight, pain on pressure and but little fever. The causes are the Acute form of the disease, intemperance and distress of mind —

Cure, this consists in the use of sucking Blisters, Issues, Cathartics and Volatile Alkali: Hepatalgia, this is known by a tenderness of the liver and no fever —  
Cure, apply Blisters, use Iron largely and for a long time —

### Scurvy

In my opinion Dr Cullen's manner of arranging this disease is not proper, and although it is not always a Phlegmasia, yet as it frequently puts on a Phlegmonous appearance, and is nearly allied to



Hepatitis, I think it should be placed next to that disease - according to Cullen it is defined as follows, a yellowness of the skin and eyes, white feces, the urine is of a yellowish red colour tinging the linen of a yellow colour, he has 5 species of it 1<sup>st</sup> The Icterus Calculosus, with an acute pain in the epigastric region, increased by eating, biliary concretions are voided by stool: 2<sup>nd</sup> Icterus Spasmodicus, without pain, coming after spasmodic diseases and affections of the mind: 3<sup>rd</sup> Without pain coming after diseases of the Liver which is the Icterus Hepaticus; 4<sup>th</sup> Icterus Gravidarum coming on in Pregnancy and going off after delivery 5<sup>th</sup> Icterus Infantum coming on after Birth a few days - In my opinion the different shades in different nations are owing to the effects of heat on the Bile, which is taken into the circulation or at least its colouring matter -

Symptoms: There is a yellowness of the

skin which is deeper on the forehead, ~~than it is on the~~ temples, in the whites of the eyes and about the Nails: White or grayish feces, the Belly is either found bound or loose, the urine redish and tinging the Linen yellow, the Serum of the Blood is also yellow, there is an itching of the skin, the patient is dull, oppressed and drowsy, the appetite fails and the flesh diminishes, there is a pain at the pit of the stomach, the pulse is natural, when a large Gall stone is present there is little fear, and chilliness takes place probably when the stone is about to pass into the duodenum — Intermittents sometimes attend it, and under this form it is sometimes Epidemic. This disease attacks both sexes, but I think females are more liable to it than Males, being more subject to cooling passions; the patient sometimes thinks every thing



on which he looks is yellow — . . .

Causes, any thing that prevents the Bile from passing into the Duodenum will cause the disease, the most frequent causes are calculi obstructing the Biliary ducts and the Ductus communis Chole~~do~~chus when from this cause the complaint is attended with very violent pain, when the concretions form in the Gall bladder they produce <sup>no</sup> inconvenience, Worms are a frequent cause, Spasms, Passions of the Mind, causing constriction are a frequent cause, This is a truly periodical disease: Sydenham says Jaundice frequently takes place in Hysterical Women without any constriction, Dr Saunders says there is no Spasm in the Biliary Ducts, because there is no muscular irritability there, if such be the case there is at least a muscular contractility, in Girls when disappointed a spasm of the ducts is the cause of the disease; a permanent stricture of the ducts is sometimes the cause, in which case the disease is scarcely

ever cured; an insipidity of the Bile not  
 affording sufficient stimulus to the Ducts, and  
 mucus accumulating in the Gall bladder  
 according to Darwin is a cause of this disease; such  
 is not my opinion; a schirrus state of the Pan-  
 -creas pressing on the Ducts is also a cause, and  
 when from such a cause, it is incurable; Cullen  
 says Bile is seldom absorbed from the Duo-  
 -denum, I think it is frequently and always  
 in Children, I have seen it caused by Opium,  
 producing costiveness, also by Bile escaping into the  
 Abdomen from wounds, I have seen a case of woun-  
 -ded Gall Bladder, from which Jaundice was pro-  
 -duced and the patient lived 17 days: The yellow  
 colour of the skin in this disease is caused by  
 an absorption of the colouring matter of the  
~~skin~~ Bile, which is either taken up by the Ly-  
 -mphatics or regurgitated - According to Four-  
 -croy there are six kinds of concretions, viz; the  
 Hepatic, Adipose, Cystic, Cystic-cortical,  
 Cystic-adipose and Cystic-adipose-bilious -



These concretions are soluble by Alkalis, Soap, Alcohol, and Ether, out of the Body: these Calculi are sometimes very large, Richter says he has seen a calculus weighing  $\frac{3}{4}$  and  $\frac{3}{4}$  lb, though a hens egg is the common size, a solvent for Calculus in the body has never been found.

The Calculi sometimes pass off without difficulty—

Cause if there be much pain Bleeding is necessary purgatives, these are the most important remedies particularly when there is costiveness, the Milder Purgatives are best particularly in Children and Women, such as Olearum Ricini, Magnesia and Rhubarb, in Children use the mildest laxatives, indeed the first Milk often produces a cure, as it is caused by the bile stagnating in the Duodenum in consequence of the Meconium not being evacuated. Dr Cullen says we should never use purgatives unless the Belly be bound, in this he was much mistaken, for powerful purgatives are necessary such as Calomel and Jalap, Gamboge and Calomel also Rhubarb, which I generally use and consider best—About a pint of warm water drunk every mor-

90  
-ning sometimes produces a cure alone, and  
always assists the operation of purgatives;  
Emetics are very useful, particularly Ipecac: which  
some consider a specific, give it in dose of 16 or 20 grs.  
or give it in small doses frequently repeated so as  
to keep up a nausea for several days, while the  
Emetics are operating, putting the patient in a  
warm bath is very beneficial particularly when  
Ceculi are the cause: Would not Tobacco applied  
over the Epigastric region be of service - Blisters  
applied over the region of the Liver in protoco-  
-ted cases are of the first importance; a saliva-  
-tion produced by Calomel is very good, especially  
when caused by tumours of the adjacent parts.  
Cullen says such cases are incurable, I do not.  
Opium in large doses is said to relieve the  
itching which is frequently very troublesome in  
this disease, such may be the case: but Opium  
sometimes alone produces a very disagreeable  
itching: Hemlock has been used with advan-  
-tage, Tansy is useful as an auxiliary,



Exercice, Equitation and Peruvian Bark is of service when the disease comes on from weakness of the Intestines causing costiveness, also when accompanied with Intermittent fever which is frequent —

### Gastritis

This we have treated of at sufficient length under the head of Yellow fever, in many instances this disease is a true Gastritis. The Cure consists in Bleeding, Blistering, and the use of mild purgatives —

### Peripneumonia

Under this head I comprehend Pleurisy and Pneumonia being generally combined, arising from the same causes and requiring the same treatment; Peripneumonia is a true Phlegmasia, the symptoms of Pneumonia are a fever, generally inflammatory sometimes Intermittent, an obtuse pain under the Sternum or about the shoulder; a hoarse cough, pulse soft, face flushed, and sometimes swollen, a stricture of the Thorax, congestion in the breast and the breath short. In Peripneumonia Notice there is less fever,

, an anxiety instead of a pain, it is more closely allied to Ectasies than to Synocha and Children are more liable to it than grown persons - In Pleurisy the pain is acute, the cough is at first dry the pain frequently extending to the Clavicle and Spine - Dyspnoea which depends on the pain and not on the affections of the lungs, the pulse is hard and quick, though generally in this it is various, the pain is generally in the right side tho' in this it is also various, in the ~~specific~~ Puripneumonia the part is sore to the touch and there is no cough, when there is no expectoration and the part is red you may call it Pleurodinia: - The fever attending this disease when it arises from cold is of the Synocha kind and the blood when drawn exhibits the inflammatory crust, but when it takes place in warmer weather and arises from other causes the fever is either Intermittent, Remittent or Typhoid - It may end in Resolution, Suppuration or Gangrene - Resolution is attended with an



expectoration of Mucus streaked with Blood, the  
 Urine is thick and appears purulent, sweat frequen-  
 -ly attends, Hemorrhages from various parts particu-  
 -larly the Nose, hemorrhoidal vessels, and the Uter-  
 -us. Diarrhoea, Cutaneous eruptions, Erysipelas on  
 various parts of the body and abscesses, Metastasis  
 to the abdominal viscera, to the head and throat.  
 - Suppuration coming on may be known by the  
 pain becoming less violent, the expectoration is  
 considerable, Dyspnoea, Shivering, shooting pains  
 in the breast &c. the Abscess thus formed is called  
 a Pilonia, which bursting causes Empyema, or breaks  
 into the abdomen, through the side externally or  
 into the lungs; the symptoms of Empyema in this  
 case are fallacious, this complaint ends in effusion  
 into the lungs causing them to take on the apper-  
 -ance of Liver or producing a Hydrothorax, it  
 sometimes ends in Gangrene though such is not  
 the case when the disease arises from cold, some-  
 times the Lungs become schirrus, which is accom-  
 panied with a dry cough and dyspnoea, also  
 it ends by adhesion —

94 The Predisposing causes are rigid fibres, dense blood, a laborious life, the Male sex, winter and spring, unsound Lungs, a narrow Chest, a Rheumatic and Gouty habit, the period from puberty to old age; the Erythroid kind comes on more frequently in the fall - The occasional causes are cold applied to the body when unusually warm, changes in the Atmosphere, suppression of usual evacuations, external violence, violent exertions in speaking, Miasma, Metastasis of the Gout or Rheumatism, a peculiarity in the Air making it Epidemic, stimulants of every kind, passions of the mind, and any thing producing Plethora - Is this disease contagious? when in its acute stage it certainly is not, when in the form of Erysipelas some say it is contagious but I doubt it - The appearances after dissection are inflammation, suppuration and Gangrene, the lungs are often found covered with a buffy coat resembling that found in the Bronchia in Croup. They also



95

frequently adhere to the Ribs; Collections of pusulent  
or serous matter are found in the Chest, and the  
Lungs appear of various colours and consistence,  
the Pulmonary arteries are ossified and the  
heart is affected with Polypus —

The unfavourable Prognosis are a violent pyrexia, the disease arising from Malarial Miasmata, great difficulty of breathing, a violent and dry cough, a shifting pain and delirium, an acute pain denotes a violent disease, but an obtuse pain denotes a dangerous one, Cullen says it terminates <sup>the</sup> first week in Death or Resolution, that Remissions happen from the third day to the seventh but are fallacious, and if it continues till the 14<sup>th</sup> day it terminates in Suppuration, this I doubt: —

Cure. In some cases we must enjoin the antiphlogistic regimen, in others give stimulants, we should first bleed early and copiously if the disease be violent, and repeat it 3, 4 or 5 times in 36 hours if the pulse be strong, and Dyspnoea and cough are present, Blisters when applied

96 early frequently supersedes the necessity of  
Bleeding frequently and largely, some say we  
should bleed so long as the blood is sizy but  
this is no criterion, for sometimes in the first  
bleeding it is not sizy but in two hours often  
it will become so and remain so till Death, let  
the pulse be ever so weak in the first bleeding  
you should make a large orifice and draw off  
the blood quickly and copiously frequently  
till fainting, purgatives are of the first impor-  
tance, Cullen says you should give cooling  
purgatives and emollient glysters, these may  
answer in some cases but frequently the bowels  
are bound and the stools foetid requiring strong  
Cathartics such as Calomel and Jalap, Calomel  
and Rhubarb, Gamboge &c - observe the follow-  
ing remark as an aphorism, that Blisters  
~~parietales~~ ~~can~~ ~~emacinating~~ should be applied  
after the first bleeding which often precludes  
the necessity of a second bleeding, but when Blis-  
ters produce an uneasiness in the Thorax,  
bleeding should be substituted; Blisters



97  
applied to the wrists, elbows and shoulders are of  
great service in the latter stages of this disease,  
let the blisters stay on 12 hours —

Leeches have been recommended by some Authors  
in Peripneumonia, but in my opinion they should  
not be used in the acute form of this disease, they  
stimulate without any evacuation being produced,  
and shift the pain — Digitalis is very beneficial  
after Bleeding, blistering and purging, it should  
be used when there still remains some degree of  
quickness and strength of the pulse, but not  
when Bleeding is indicated, to be efficacious it  
should produce some degree of Nausea, and when  
effusions takes place in the cavity of the Thorax this  
medicine is of great service: Expectorants after ble-  
ding are very important, such as Blisters which I  
consider expectorant, Spuea: with or without Crota,  
also with Calomel in small doses so as to produce  
nausea, also the Blue pill in small doses, Hermes  
Mineral this is the best of any; the foregoing should  
be given early in the disease, Squills with or without  
Calomel, Seneca is useful after external action

is reduced, when given injudiciously it increases the violence of the disease and produces a necessity for Bleeding, given at any time Sunka produces a sizy appearance of the Blood - I should not give it in inflammatory Pneumonia, steams of hot water with Vinegar are useful, also narcotic steams, Emetics also promote expectoration in the Typhoid form of this disease, Emetics given early and largely are of the first importance, in the Bilious form mild Emetics are also useful given early - Take it as a holy medical admonition never to give Opium in this complaint till you have bled largely and sometimes repeatedly, when it produces sweat or expectoration it is of service, it certainly is frequently necessary and my broom mixture is the best form in which you can give it. In obstinate cases in which bleeding and Blisters have failed, a mild salivation is of great service and after the rupture of a Venereal, a mild salivation brought on



by small doses of Ipecac: and Calomel is almost indispensable, the diet in the acute form should consist of a fluid, cool and vegetable diet, milk is improper, the drinks should be mild emollient and acidulated, the chamber should be of a moderate temperature, and the patient should not be too closely confined to his bed, In the genuine Pneumonia the bark is injurious but when the attendant fever is an Intermit-  
tent and the patient lives in the neighbour-  
hood of marshy ~~near~~ grounds we may give the Bark, it is useful: in this form Seneca has been used with advantage by Dr. Ferriar, Camphor is excellent given in the dose of 5, 6 or 8 grains every two or three hours with Opium

### Carditis

I mentioned this and treated it at sufficient length under the head of Rheumatism when speaking of the metastasis of this disease as also of Gout — It also occurs frequently in Pneumonic inflam-  
-mations from which it cannot be easily distin-

- quished unless that in Carditis all the symptoms are more violent - The Cure is to be accomplished by the same means which are employed for the cure of Pneumonia, only the remedies are to be more vigorously employed - .. -

### Paraphrænitis

This disease which is called paraphrænitis or inflammation of the Diaphragm is scarcely to be distinguished from Pneumonia, in the former the symptoms are more violent, the pain is more increased by Inspiration and also by bending the body, there is a straightness of the Chest - Treatment is the same as in Pneumonia - .. -

### Cymanche

This is a genuine name of Doctor Cullen comprehending five species, his definition is the following - Pyrexia inclining to Typhus, difficulty of breathing and deglutition with a sensation of narrowness of the forces - They are all very nearly



allied - Cynanche Tonsillaris, <sup>101</sup> Cullen

definition is the following - An inflammation of the mucous membrane of the fauces, especially of the Tonsils with a redness and swelling accompanied with Synocha - Causes are the same as in other inflammations and is cured by the same remedies, viz. Bleeding, Laxatives, Blisters, and Astringent ~~gargles~~ Gargles, a decoction of Oak Bark is best united with Alum - When this inflammation extends into the Pharynx it is called Cynanche Pharyngea, Cullen says it is attended with redness in the bottom of the fauces, very difficult Deglutition, free respiration and Synocha - Treatment as above -

### Cynanche Parotidea

Cullen says it is a swelling of the Parotid Glands and the Maxillary appearing on the outside, Respiration and Deglutition little injured, a synocha for the most part mild; I find the definition very imperfect, the Deglutition is difficult, the fever is often Typhoid and the Testicles in the Male and the breasts of



females are often swelled - It comes on with a lassitude and sluggishness which sometimes last 3 or 4 days; rigours and fever come on with a stiffness in one or both jaws and pain in moving them, Deglutition impeded and there is some swelling, on the second or third day the parts redder which redness extends to the Parotid Glands - These symptoms increase until the fourth day when dew like drops exude from the Parotid Glands, a sweat appears on the whole body and the disease soon terminates; If the swelling subsides, the fever continues high and the sweat attending the subsidence be scanty, the Testicles become swelled and in females the breasts and sometimes the Inguinal glands also - This disease sometimes prevails epidemically but I do not consider it contagious - It depends upon a peculiar state of the atmosphere and often on Marsh Miasma - It never affects



103

the same person but once, Cullen says nothing  
is necessary but a strict adherence to the Antiphlo-  
-gistic plan - Hamilton avoids bleeding and  
keeps the bowels open - Blisters should be  
applied before the swelling of the gland is com-  
-pleted - If the swelling of the Testicles subside  
and the head becomes affected, the Scrotum  
should be wrapped in a blister, sometimes the  
Testicles are impaired and entirely disappear  
in which case the patient has no venereal  
appetite and is entirely impotent, when it  
takes on the Typhoid Type give Cordials -

### Cynanche Trachealis

Cullen says it is attended with difficulty of respiration,  
a noisy and hoarse inspiration, loud cough, with-  
out any apparent tumour in the fauces, somewhat  
impeded deglutition and synocha - It is an in-  
-flammation nearly allied to Pneumonia  
in its nature, which is often changed into  
Croup - It often comes on like a Catarrh and

thus continues 2 to 3 days - It then takes on the true form of Croup. It has terminated in death in 24 hours; It frequently ends without the formation of a membrane - It is known by a croaking noise, impeded respiration, a sense of straightness of the Larynx - Synocha fever, hissing noise in respiration, a peculiar and distressed countenance, flushed cheeks, the eyes swelled, prominent, wild and watery - At length the patient suffers from trembling and palpitations, a spontaneous puking comes on - This is a disease of Children; it seldom attacks children at the breast, and rarely those over six years old, sometimes it attacks Adults as an example the illustrious Washington was carried off by it - Dr Hahn mentioned a person 45 years old who had the complaint, the causes which produces yellow fever produces the Croup, from which circumstance those who consider yellow fever contagious



consider the Croup so likewise - but in my opinion it is not contagious: It terminates fatally on the 3<sup>rd</sup> day or 4<sup>th</sup> sometimes on the 18<sup>th</sup> day or even five weeks after its attack - I shall divide this complaint into the Idiopathic and Symptomatic which last proceeds Scarlatina of which I have seen several cases, here the Trachea is not originally affected, the respiration is not impeded, but after a while the soreness extends to the Trachea, and often when the febrile symptoms are mostly subdued, and all things appear in a fair way the patient suddenly dies, Bancroft calls this Cyanotic Suffocations, Dr Rush in the early part of his life thought it a spasmodic affection - I never saw a spasmodic case but will not deny its existence - Antispasmodic medicines have cured it which favours the opinion of its being a spasmodic disease - Some suppose the membrane to be like that formed in common inflammation, Dr Shippen cured a boy almost hopeless by obtaining a discharge of the Membrane, which he used to compare to a piece

of Backskin. This membrane may be easily separated from the natural membrane—

The remote causes are, a cold moist atmosphere, Miasmata, in my opinion it depends more upon a peculiar state of the Atmosphere than upon cold alone; It often arises from the contagion which produces yellow fever and I have seen a case of Croup attended with a yellow skin and terminate in the Black Vomit. It precedes Small pox in which cases Emetics are the best remedies; It is produced by a Metastasis of Gout and by worms—The predisposing causes are Childhood, a gross, full, and phlegmatic habit, a cold and moist atmosphere, Measles and Catarrh—Appearances after Dissection; The fauces are not inflamed except when it arises from Cynancha Maligna, the glands at the root of the tongue are swelled, the ducts distended, the membrane of the Trachea inflamed, frequently the Trachea is lined



by a preternatural membrane, between which and the mucous membrane there is a considerable quantity of mucus - This membrane is sometimes connated to the lower part of the Trachea and extends even to the ramifications - Thick mucus is found in the Trachea, Bronchia and Lungs, this membrane has been found to resist the knife - Dr Rush has seen this disease without inflammation depending upon a morbid excitement . . .

Cure, Bleeding is generally but not always necessary - It will alone frequently cure the disease, Leeches, Blisters over the Trachea, behind the ears, on the nape of the neck, upon the Breast alone when combined with Pneumonia, sinapisms over the throat afford immediate relief, and no inconvenience attends them, Emetics are the most important remedies after Bleeding and Blistering: The Emetics are Ipecac: with Calomel, Antimonial Tartar Emetic, Antimonial Wine is not <sup>so</sup> useful as Tartar Emetic, the dose being uncertain; Purbita Mineral given in the dose of 3 or 4 grains

108 Spue: to a child two years old is excellent,  
a solution of Corrosive sublimate given a drop  
at a time, Blue Vitriol, White Vitriol; I have  
used arsenic with great success, Infusion of  
Mustard, infusion of senna, given freely so  
as to excite puking and expectoration especially  
in Old persons is very useful, Assafetida is  
almost indispensable in the Symptomatic  
Croup, Infusion of Indigo has been used with  
advantage — The Allicaea have been  
used, their expressed juice, conserves are highly  
useful, they act as Emetics, Expectorants and  
Diaphoretics, I have used the Sanguinaria Cana-  
densis with advantage, it is nearly allied  
to the Seneca. I think Erubines would be  
useful; Calomel has been given as a Sicilago-  
gue, Emetic, Cathartic and Expectorant,  
little however can be expected from its sali-  
= vant effects in Children or in a disease of  
such short duration — It probably determines  
from the breast, by increasing the secretions



in the mouth and fauces and its Emetic and  
Purgative effects especially the former are very  
beneficial; Salivary employ Calomel in this com-  
-plaint with or after Spasms; It has been advised  
to inhale the fumes of Vitrioli Etner, Horn through  
the steam of hot water and vinegar dissolved  
the mucus and the Ptyalism is evidently increased;  
strong Coffee is a very powerful and convenient  
expectorant, Diaphoretics are highly useful espe-  
-cially if it depends on a suppressed perspiration.

Antimonial in particular, the warm bath  
has been used but I have seen respiration im-  
-paired by it; when the symptoms have abated  
and the disease appears like a common Catarrh,  
Expectorants should be given such as the Oxy-mel  
of squils, I have known the ground-nut to  
produce Croup - To prevent a repetition of the  
attack sedatives should be employed, Bark may  
also be given for the same purpose in the Inter-  
-mission, Brechotomy may be resorted to  
with success, though it is not always necessary as

eight cases in ten have no membrane; The Symptomatic Group is to be treated by Emetics which are as useful as in the Idiopathic also by Blisters but sometimes there is danger of their producing Gangrene, Bark in substance and in large quantities is useful. Volatile alkali and asafetida also Mercurius is more useful here than in the Idiopathic

### Cynanche Maligna —

This and Scarlatina are one and the same disease in my opinion, though the Edinburgh Professors have put the former under the head Phlegmasia and the latter under the head Exanthemata: This Cynanche is thus described — It is a disease affecting the Tonsils and mucous membrane with swelling, redness, mucous crusts of a whitish or ash colour, creeping and covering Ulcers, with Syphilis fever and Exanthemata: He says Scarlatina is a contagious Synocha, on the fourth day the face swells a



little, at the same time an universal redness occupies the skin in large spots, at length running together, after three days going off in branny scabs frequently succeeded by Anasarca, & <sup>the</sup> Cutaneous species of Scarlatina are more varieties —

Symptoms — The patient complains of a soreness and a kind of straightening of the Neck, dejection of spirits and this attended with chilliness and other symptoms, on the second or third day there is a difficulty of swallowing, a hot, dry skin, a severe pungent pain, hot disagreeable breath, great thirst, with an inability to swallow much drink, want of sleep and much restlessness; on the morning of the third day, the face, neck and breast are affected with redness which soon spreads over the whole body and some swelling also attends, the skin is very smooth and without pimples, the redness is most evident about the eyes and some other parts of the face, the symptoms increase for a few days, and then the redness goes off in scabs, and frequently the Cuticle peels off, circular spots

sometimes livid at other times red and often whitish, appear on different parts especially of Adults - In some the throat is swelled and a redness appears on the Tonsils, Uvula, Velum pendulum Palati and Fauces, the pulse is quick and small, the submaxillary Glands are painful to the touch and in this Country sloughs appear though very rarely in some others, sometimes Delirium attends; In some instances the red colour which I compare to a boiled Lobster comes on the second day and the disease terminates fatally on the fourth day, the heat in this complaint is greater than in any other raising the Thermometer to 105, 110, 112 - The Delirium sometimes attends from the first day, this indicates bleeding, and the blood when drawn is buffy; often the symptoms abate and all appears well, the limbs become stiff and sluggish, Anasarca, ascites supervenes, the Diagnosis is difficult, it is often combined with Syphilis Pityriasis but this



least has eruptions coming on the fourth day and chiefly affecting the Neck, Back and Loins, and in Scarlatina there are large blotches: - It is confounded with Purpura but in this there are evident pustules of a purple colour which they retain when pressed, whereas the eruption which is smooth in Scarlatina when pressed becomes white but quickly resumes its red colour again and it attacks the patient but once: - It is confounded with Measles by able Physicians; but in Measles there is a dry cough, a running from the eyes and nose and the skin is marked with pustules which appear on the 4<sup>th</sup> day - It is confounded with Erysipelas also, but attacks particular parts only and is not contagious, but appears with the Plague and all other diseases thought to be contagious by all except the American Physicians. There is great difficulty in distinguishing it from the Nervous Sore Throat -

Doctor Barton did not give us the diagnostics to distinguish Scarlatina from Cynanche Maligna but goes on to say that they are one and the

same disease to prove which he says, they are epidemic at the same time, and in the same family, some are affected with one and some with the other, in this disease the glands about the ears swell and suppurate, and Rheumatic affections also attend - I know nothing of the contagion, some say it is owing to Animalcula, the British Physicians suppose it to be imported into that Country; in my opinion it is indigenous in this Country and most other places, when we see the skin of a lobster colour and the Throat sore near the River banks of an inland Country we must suppose its cause to be the same as that of Intermittent Fever, on entering the sick room a taste like that of Green Vitriol is perceived causing nausea and vomiting, therefore it would well not to go too near the mouth of the Patient -

Cure, when the disease is very simple, when there is a lobster colour without



a throat, bland drinks, a light diet and a very <sup>115</sup>  
mild purge only are necessary, Sydenham blistered,  
a little wine may be given to excite perspiration  
- In the Angina kind Bleeding is sometimes  
necessary, light purging such as Calomel and  
Rhubarb may be given, they will alleviate the  
disease and Rush thought they would stop it  
entirely, Emetics are absolutely necessary in the  
first stage, Dr Rush combined Calomel with  
Emetics; I give them combined or uncombined,  
the Turbith Mineral I prefer to any, Blisters  
are also very useful, the regimen should be  
~~cool~~ cool, cold water applied by sponging  
when the skin is hot, when anasarcaous swelling  
come on Diuretics should be used - Submina-  
ting Gold has been used, Gargles of Sumach  
and Alum, in the latter stage of the disease  
use Bark and Tonics the Volatile Alkali  
would also be useful — — —

## Exanthemata — —

The character of this order according to Cullen is ~~the~~ the following contagious diseases afflicting persons but once in their lives, commencing with fever at a certain period of the disease, pimples make their appearance often in great numbers and small and spread over the skin — In this order I shall first speak of Rubiola by which means I shall preserve the harmony of my arrangement this being nearly allied to Scarlatina —

### Rubeola or Measles —

Cullen's definition is the following: A contagious Synocha, with sneezing, watering of the eyes, and a dry hoarse cough; on the 4<sup>th</sup> day or a little later, small pimples in clusters scarcely elevated above the skin break out, and in about three days after terminate in desquamation, In my opinion it is more disposed to attack Children; no constitution



is exempted, though it is a fact well established<sup>117</sup> that Small pox can be communicated to the fetus in utero the mother having before had the disease yet it was the opinion of Heberden that there was less danger of Measles being communicated in this way —

Symptoms, Rubella is a specific disease appearing at all times of the year but more frequently in January, February and March. It comes on with a mild but distinct shivering, and sometimes with a violent shivering, followed by a hot stage and other symptoms of Pyrexia, with a vomiting and gastric affections, sometimes debility appears in the first stage of this disease, but different from the debility in Typhus, the fever is often sharp from the beginning, the time of the eruption is variable it comes sometimes earlier than the 4<sup>th</sup> day at other times not until the 8<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> but there is difficulty in deciding on this point, as we know not when the patient is taken, there is great similitude between the eruption of Measles and that of scarlatina, there is

118 a peculiar hoarseness and dry cough, difficult respiration and deep Dyspnoea, swollen and inflamed eyes, intolerance of light, sneezing, and sometimes a hemorrhagy from the nose attend the disease, drowsiness and coma, sometimes attend which last is unfavourable, the pustules appear successively in different parts, sometimes commencing on the face, at others on the hands and arms, at first they are distinct but at length they coalesce into clusters, the spots feel prominent, about the third day the colour changes to a brown, sometimes the spots may be seen but not felt to be prominent, in a few days more an itching and desquamation takes place, Dr Rush saw this disease without an eruption and called it the Internal Measles all the other symptoms being evident, sometimes the eruption comes on and quickly disappears - after the cessation of the eruption the fever sometimes abates at other times is aggravated; if the fever continues long



the cough does also; a Diarrhoea often comes on about the time of desquamation. The Measles excite or produce consumption, Scrophula, Cynanche Trachealis,

Cholera Infantum and Dysentery:— The blood when drawn is generally buffy; Rubella sine Catarrho or Measles with eruption but without the symptoms of Catarrh do not exempt a person from the true kind— Mc Bride saw patients inoculate for the small pox who had this and the Measles at the same time, and in my opinion this is absurd which supposes that two diseases cannot exist in the system at the same time; for Syphilis and Scrophula exist in the Glandular system at the same time— I know not what the poison is that produces the Measles, but I do suppose it never was in America before it was visited by the Europeans; for the most part it affects the same person but once— The favourable Prognostics are a mild Diarrhoea in the beginning of the disease, a considerable flow of limpid urine, moist skin, hemorrhagy from the nose, vomiting, easy expectoration—

120 The unfavourable Prognostics are Pneumonic affections in a considerable degree, Diarrhoea, a difficulty of breathing, profuse Petechia, deep red or white spots, pain in the head and eyes after the eruption — . — .

Cure, The remedies are, first, Bleeding, which may be employed at any time of the disease and repeated as often as necessary, it facilitates the eruption, Pectorals are not of much use, after the inflammatory symptoms subside and Cough and restlessness are the troublesome symptoms, and bleeding has been employed, Opiates may be given and it is difficult to manage the Cough without them, Demulcents such as Mullein-tea and that of the Pelia or Butter wood, next to bleeding, Blisters are the most important remedies applied to the chest and other parts of the body, some who are not fond of bleeding like Blisters, I never employed Digitalis but think it may be useful, mild purgatives are often necessary.



121

but purging much is certainly injurious, Cold water I do not like to administer, but I do not deny but fresh air and cold water may be used as mentioned by Dr Rush; Currie has used cold affusion but they should be avoided: - A hoarseness comes on after the measles which is to be treated by Barba and Opium, Volatile Alkali and other Tonics, also Blisters — The lungs are generally soft with adhesions and distended vessels; there is a Mercurial fever without an eruption; Inoculation is generally laid aside, in this case the body should be prepared, the fever comes on about the sixth day after the Inoculation — The fluids do not undergo any change —

## Variola or Small Pox —

Cullen's definition is the following, a contagious Synocha with vomiting and pain upon pressure of the Epigastrii region, on the third day, an eruption of Phlegmonous pimples appears, which is completed on the fifth; in the space of eight days they run into suppuration and terminate in Crusts, often

leaving depressed scars or pits in the skin:—  
 There are two species, the Distinct & Confluent—  
 The Distinct is attended with a few distinct tub-  
 =gic pustules, having circular bases, the fever  
 ceasing immediately after the eruption—  
 The Confluent with numerous pustules running  
 into each other, irregular shape, flaccid and  
 a little elevated, the fever remaining after  
 the eruption; such is Cullen's opinion, I con-  
 =sider the two species as varieties and shall  
 treat of them together— The pustules begin  
 to appear on the 3<sup>d</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> day and continue  
 till the 6<sup>th</sup> day, they suppurate about the  
 8<sup>th</sup> day, it comes on with shivering generally  
 in the evening and with other symptoms  
 of fever and vomiting, the time of eruptions  
 is different; if inoculated it appears on  
 the 8<sup>th</sup> day, but if from contagion it  
 appears on the 11<sup>th</sup> or 12<sup>th</sup> day, it has been  
 said, there is a difference in the time of  
 a fever in Blacks and Whites; the pustules  
 are at first small, but at length they grow



larger and concrete together; in the Distinct  
 kind the fever subsides when the pustules appear,  
 but not so in the Confluent kind; the face and  
 hands swell, salivation attends also sore throat,  
 in general the fever is high; when the erup-  
 tion falls off it carries off other diseases, abscesses  
 often attend it: - I doubt whether it exempts us  
 from other diseases, but it often suspends them.  
 and is itself suspended, particular winds suspend it.  
 It frequently appears to impair the Constitution;  
 its evils outweigh its advantages, it sometimes renders  
 females very unhandsome. The favourable prognos-  
 -ties are distinct pustules with a kind pulse; some  
 say Epileptic fits, yellow pustules surrounded  
 with red are favourable, it is mild in the Spring,  
 and in Winter it puts on a Typhus form, the  
 pustules are thick, the fever inflammatory, fixed  
 pain, bad pass, Catarrhal or Typhoid determination  
 to the head or thorax, hematuria or Blood from  
 the eyes, abortion, Angina and difficulty of breathing  
 are unfavourable, Women if pregnant suffer  
 abortion during this disease -

# Phthisis Pulmonalis

Cullen's definition is the following - Emaciation of the body, and debility attended with a cough, hectic fever, and generally a purulent expectoration; In my opinion it ~~is~~ ought not to be placed among the Hemorrhagias; there are three species or rather stages - Cullen has several species, the names of which should be remembered - The Hectic fever generally accompanies a purulent expectoration, Ulcers of the Lungs for the most part attend this disease but there is a kind without them -

The Symptoms are a dry cough, oppression of the chest, a Blue appearance of the eyes, flushed cheeks, hoarseness, Dyspnea, the flushing is increased after meals; the fever is increased at night, a spitting takes place of various ~~appearances~~ appearances, and is a long time with difficulty to be distinguished from mucus, but has is of a pale, this colour



125

however appears also in Mucus; Pus is more viscid  
and heavier than Mucus; Sulphuric acid  
dissolves both but when mixed with water Pus  
according to Dr Larewin is precipitated; Hunter  
says Pus has globules not soluble in water; Hæmaturia  
is the best distinction, there is an inability of lying  
on one side, there is a pain in the side sometimes  
but not always - The Blood when drawn is buffy  
even in the last stages of life - The strength and  
flesh decline, but the patient has great hopes  
of a recovery, the Mind is full of vivacity, there  
are profuse night sweats, the Urine is high  
coloured; the appetite is but little impaired,  
thirst not often considerable, as the disease  
advances the tongue becomes clean; the Adnata  
becomes purple; the Pupil dilated, the coun-  
tenance pale for the most part, but in the  
few it is very expressive; Diarrhoea comes on  
also dropsical swellings in the feet towards  
the close of the disease - The causes of Ulcers  
are Hemoptysis which in certain persons  
should be attended to, also Pneumonia; Chills

and Shiverings denote the formation of an abscess, the pulse becomes softer and more regular, there is a remission of pain, the fever in this case is increased in the Evening, the Abscess formed is called a Vomica, the matter of an abscess is sometimes absorbed, sometimes it is effused into the Chest or into the Lungs, which last circumstance is not necessarily fatal, the Pus is a bland fluid, the Cyst containing the matter is sometimes coughed up; a Vomica sometimes terminates favourable without Fluctua - Catarrh also produces it and Influenza very frequently - The Catarrh in Rubiola is a frequent cause, also asthma -

Tubercles are small tumours like Lymphatic Glands which bursting produce Phthisis, the pus of these is like the common pus - Rush says tubercles are produced by a general debility communicated to the Lungs but in my opinion they are glandular -



Phthisis from a Vomica is often cured, a suppression of the Liver often produces this disease, and the inflammation may shift to the Lungs, inflammation of the Spleen also Measles and Small Pox produce it; Syphilis and its Phenomena, suppressed Gonorrhoea is probably a cause, I know nothing of Lead as a cause, but it is certain that calcareous matters are coughed up and must be the cause of the disease, I have seen a case in which the calcareous matter of the bones was conveyed to the Lungs, persons who live in dust of every kind are liable to the affection - High houses and dust are supposed to cause this disease in Vienna; Venus Solitaria is often the cause of this disease in both sexes; a disease of children resembling Intermittents produces this complaint; Pertussis in old people is a cause of Phthisis, Intermittents are often the cause.

In my opinion this disease is often contagious, Cullen says it is not, Hiberden ~~has~~ leans to the same opinion; Crookes and

says putrid air is a cause of it —

Predisposition; often a scrofulous habit is a predisposing cause, the persons liable to both being of a similar form; differing in this that Scrofula comes on generally at an early period of life, while Phthisis comes on at a more advanced age, persons liable to this disease have a thin habit, delicate skin, weak voice, great irritability, frequent Hemorrhages early life, the time of life from Puberty to 35 years of age, but the predisposition is often increased after the 35<sup>th</sup> year, this disease is common among the Indians; It is rare in cold also in tropical climates, it is endemic in Great Britain, common in America especially in the New England states — In these last I ascribe it to a constitution inherited from their ancestors — This complaint is more frequently cured when caused by Hemoptysis than by Tubercles: Mercurial relieves it, pregnancy



procrastinates it —

Cure, The cure is difficult it is almost incurable; but do not despair there is no one kind of treatment in all cases; this is an hereditary disease, we must watch its approach and prevent it being established, we must also observe the diseases which it follows, Hemoptysis is certainly a cause of Pneumonia inflammation being very active, as long as cough, pain &c remain, get rid of Catarrhs as quickly as possible; Asthma should be watched, change of Climate is useful here, I am not certain that Asthma causes Phthisis by producing tubercles — In my opinion this disease may terminate naturally by resolution — The remedies for Scrophula are not efficacious in Tubercles but detrimental, and though Scrophula and Phthisis are somewhat similar yet the cure is different except exercise with change of climate; the different waters are not of much use in Phthisis; Mercury has been used much and with various success; but Dr Rush

was not the first who made use of this medicine, he has nothing favourable to say of it, only that it has sometimes relieved but never cured the disease, Mercury is not so useful as the Vitriolic Solution, and not more so than Blisters and Spess: during the salivation many mended, but afterwards they relapsed and died —

I have found it difficult to excite salivation even in the declining stage; others have been more successful — Dr Currie used Mercury with Digitalis, and thought it very beneficial, but all his patients died — Mercury ought sometimes to be used —

Arsenic has not been much employed in the early stages to produce a resolution of the Suboles but I have cured several cases with it when there was apparently little hope of recovery, at the same time making use of light Bleeding and light diet, the Precip and Garimure



are very suitable; milk of some kind is <sup>131</sup>useful  
in my opinion the ass's milk is not so good  
as it is reported to be: all kinds of milk ~~and~~  
are often too rich, and if used should be diluted.

Bleeding is very useful to relieve the cough and  
Dyspnea; local bleedings are also useful; I have  
derived advantage from moderate but more  
from profuse Bleeding — — — — —

Considering the influence of Digitalis on the  
system especially the heart and arteries, it  
has been used and thought a specific in this  
complaint, but it has now lost much of its fame  
, and I have never seen any good effects result from  
its use, it must be closely watched; I had one case  
under my care which was cured by this medi-  
-cine, but I have no doubt it was a violent Catarrh  
- It is however an auxiliary to the heart and  
relieves the cough; if Hydrothorax or Empyema  
attend it is probably useful, but other remedies  
are better, Blisters in almost all the stages  
are useful, in the first stage to evacuate

132 They are most efficacious when applied  
to the Thorax or Arms, no irritants should  
be applied to keep up the discharge;  
Blisters are useful to keep off the disease  
from those predisposed to it, so long as  
the discharge from Blisters continues so  
long the good effects are obvious and if  
the confirmed is now cured it is by Blisters—  
Scatons are useful, especially if the disease be  
attended with Hemoptysis— I know not how  
to appreciate Emetics in this disease, they may  
be used in the Typhoid stage, Antimonials  
are not so useful as some others, the Sulph:  
Cupri is very useful also the Vitriolic Solution  
, it leaves the system less depressed, I have given  
a spoonful two or three times a day and have  
found it better than Digitalis: I use this  
solution and Spica: to produce nausea—  
Arsenic is adapted to prevent the progre-  
-ssions of Retic given either in solution or  
pill, its effects are wonderful in such cases—



Sac: Saturni I have used with the happiest effects in Hemorrhagies from the Lungs; It might be useful to allay inflammation & expectoration

Mercury even in small doses is hurtfull in Hemoptysis and the Corrosive Sublimate is the most detrimental; I have found Calomel with Spuea: useful in ulcerated Lungs—

Bark is useful to prevent the frequent catching cold when a person has a predisposition to the disease; in the Hætic with Ulcerations attended with complete remissions and exacerbations I have used with advantage Bark combined with Elixir Vitriol—The Balsams increase the ulcerations generally, though I have used the Balsam of Copaiba and Lobe with advantage—Tar water is also useful as also the steam from Ether impregnated with Nareotic, the Balsams except the two mentioned above being stimulant injure or increase the Ulceration of the Lungs—  
The Cough in Phthisis may be relieved by

Opiate especially the Brown Mixture in the last stage; good doses of solid Opium are also indispensable, the Extract of Hyoscyamus is useful given in the dose of 1. 2. 3. grains with the same view as the Opium, for the colliquative sweats which come on in the latter stages the Elixir Vitriol, Lime-water and Uva Uresii have been used - The Diarrhoea is to be treated with the Chalk - Sulph, gentle astringents, acetate of Lead and Opium combined, and in the latter stage by Tonics, such as the Volatile Alkali and Camphor, which last is excellent, Gestation of any kind is beneficial, Riding on horseback when there is not much inflammation or weakness -

Riding in a Carriage may be continued until on recovery, Sailing has been thought highly useful by inducing sickness, but the sickness thus induced goes off in



two or three days, a change of climate is all important, even if you go to a worse climate leave that in which you were first taken; *Solum fuge quod fuit malum*, the Alkanet is not peculiarly beneficial but being better and astringent it may be used when there is great debility —

As I think that *Serofula* is very nearly allied to *Phthisis Pulmonalis*, I will in the next place take it up and consider the disease — It is uncertain under what order the Doctor intends classing ~~a~~ *Phthisis Pulmonalis* and *Serofula* —

## Serofula..

According to Cullen it may be defined a swelling of the conglobate glands especially in the Neck, swelling of the upper lip and columns of the Nose, the Face is florid; the Skin thin and smoother and the Abdomen is swelled — Cullen has four species of Serofula — 1<sup>st</sup> Serofula Vulgaris which is external and permanent 2<sup>nd</sup> Serofula Mesenterica, which is simple and internal, attended with scaliness of the face, want of appetite swelling of the Abdomen and an unusual factor of the excrement, 3<sup>rd</sup> Serofula Puga which is the most simple, appearing only about the Neck for the most part produced by the absorption of matter from Ulcers in the head, 4<sup>th</sup> Serofula Americana which is combined with yaws —

A thickness of the upper Lip is some indication



of a serofulous habit, and though the disease does not make its appearance, yet in serofulous habit the life is swelled, this is a disease of early life, but it often occurs at any time of Life - It is a disease of the constitution — ..

Ophthalmia is often conjoined with a serofulous habit; It has been supposed that Coxalgia is a disease of this kind, also white swelling, diseases of the intestines is connected with serofula, these swellings are supposed to depend upon difficult Abortion; the Tubercles of the Lungs are probably owing to this Disease; the bony matter being deficient shows that the actions of the Arterial system are weak - This disease is often combined with Syphilis; it is endemic in Great Britain, common in the United States, and the Indians are very subject to it - It is more common in Country situations than in the City - It is not contagious nor can it be propagated by Inoculation —

Cure, This consists in the first place of Purges

in open Scrophula the Bark is very beneficial  
 given both internally and applied externally  
 to the scrophulous Sores, in the Occult form  
 I have used with advantage, Gentian, Colum-  
 -bo, and other Bitters, the Bark of our common  
 Alder is very good in Scrophula, preparations  
 of Iron have cured it, Sulphuric and Muriatic  
 Acids have been useful, a saturated solution  
 of the Muriate of Lime is of great service, give  
 5 or 6 <sup>Drops</sup> ~~grains~~ 3 or 4 times a day gradually in-  
 -creasing the dose, Hemlock is often highly  
 useful, an ointment of Stramonium mixed  
 with the Oxide of Arsenic is of service, a long  
 continued Salivation is injurious, but a slight  
 one is beneficial; small doses of Corrosive Sub-  
 -limate with Bark is fine, sea water used as a  
 drink and a bath, frictions to the swelled  
 parts if employed frequently and for a long  
 time is one of the most valuable remedies -  
 Blisters should be used to resolve the tumor -  
 -our, the juice of the Flax is useful, Topical



bleedings, the Cold bath is universally admitted to be <sup>39</sup>  
of the first importance, for which sea water is to pre-  
ferred: it both increases the strength and dissolves the  
tumours; if it be attended with exhilarating effects  
you should repeat it, But this complaint is common  
in places where bathing is much used - Strong  
Cathartics are useful even in Coxalgia

When the Ulcers require opening, you should open  
them with a sharp lancet, after which various  
astringent substances have been applied among  
which are Oak-Bark and red precipitate combined -

Home applied Salt water, an ointment composed of But-  
ter and Digitalis is very useful, Volatile Alkali -

Lard ointment has alone cured the Ulcers, a  
doction of Detary with Brandy is useful -  
Vaccination has cured it, the Muriate of Barytes  
is eminently useful - As nearly allied to Scrophula  
I shall next treat of Bronchocele -

## Bronchocele

The Thyroid Gland has a communication with  
the Internal parts of the Trachea, and is

140 affected with a swelling called Bronchocele or  
Thyroid - This Disease appears at any time of  
Life though most frequently about the age of  
Puberty - Children are sometimes born with  
it in some cases, it is apparent only by the  
swelling of the Neck, but generally the Gland  
is obviously swelled: It is scarcely evident along  
the Atlantic parts of this Country - It is common  
about Fort Pitt, in the North-western parts of  
the Country and in the deep vallies of South America -  
Causes, we have at least made an approach to  
the discovery of the Cause by finding what is not  
the cause; The people of New York suppose  
Lime-stone to be the cause; but the disease exists  
where there is little or no lime stone, and even  
among the Indians, in my native Country;  
Lancaster, Lime-stone is abundant but no  
Bronchocele has ever appeared there; Mr Cox  
said Lime-stones were found in the Glands,  
but such matter is often found in various parts  
of the body when there is no mark of Thyroid  
; this disease has been ascribed to snow water



being used but it never appears in Lapland, where <sup>141</sup> Snow-water alone is drunk, and it frequently appears in the Island of Sumatra where there never was snow, however Cold water does produce Anginose affections which somewhat resemble Pharynx - This disease is frequent in the summer and rare in the winter.

It has been supposed that it was owing to the use of water which had passed over beds of Coal; but it does not appear frequently in Coal countries, for instance it is rare in Richmond Virginia -

Saunders thought it was produced by peculiar plants dissolved in the water and that from the similarity of the growth of New York and Great Britain it was prevalent in the former place - It has been ascribed to impurities in the water, also to bad coarse food and bad water, but while nations that live on bad, coarse food are not affected while those who live well are liable to the disease, it cannot be the cause. Women are more liable to it than Men; It has been ascribed to drawing Carriages and other burdens, and this supposition receives solidity from its occurring in persons who carry heavy burdens and

142 thereby stopping or impeding the circulation  
Women have been thought subject to it from  
weakness of the Glands produced by puking  
and the pains of labour —

The fact seems established that there is a communi-  
-cation between the Thyroid Gland and Larynx,  
and thus air gets into the former into the former  
in Labour and thus together with dampness  
is the cause of Bronchocele —

In my opinion a peculiar modification of  
Marsh Miasma is the cause of this complaint,  
for although there are distinct cases of it in  
high ~~ex~~ situations yet it is only Epidemical  
near Marshes, it appears in the same places and  
frequently like an Intermittent fever, it is often  
followed by Mania or Ectanisms which last  
prevails much among the Sandusky Indians,  
who are subject to Bronchocele — .. —

It increases in violence in the succeeding  
Generations, that is the Grand Children  
of one who had Bronchocele are very liable  
to Ectanisms



To prevent this complaint the patient should <sup>143</sup>change his situation —

Cause, When combined with Cretinism it is incurable, Burnt Sponge has been used but with no advantage; I have used the Camphorated ointment with great success: Salivations have superseded it: Blisters are useful — Arsenic has cured it and is particularly useful when it puts on an Intermittent form, a violent inflammatory fever will cure it — But a change of Climate is the best remedy: The Doctor has omitted Soda as a remedy —

## Rachitis or Rickets

Doct<sup>r</sup> Cullen places this disease in the Cachexia and the last species in his order ~~acutigena~~ Intumescencia, his definition is the following which is not the best in his works — The head is large in proportion to the rest of the body and projects forward, the joints are swelled, the ribs flattened, the Abdomen tumid, and the other parts emaciated — This definition

144 of the Edinburg Professor is deficient;  
the additions I consider necessary are the  
following: The Head and Belly are enlarged  
the spine distended, the teeth are dark and  
sometimes black, the Intellectual functions  
are prematurely acute — — —

The disease generally comes on about the  
first or second Dentition though sometimes  
it makes its appearance for the first time  
about the age of Puberty — It is common in  
those who are poor and badly fed —

The Children predisposed to this disease  
have lax muscles, a fair and soft skin,  
a large head, a full and florid face, and  
their legs are weak and bend, they are  
generally full of vivacity, though  
sometimes they are languid and dull,  
the Vertebra become bent, Nodes appear  
on the Hips and Anus, Breast and  
various other parts of the body; the  
Bones sometimes become shorter, the  
different parts of the body increase.



145

irregularly, the Cranium elongated, the Breast bone is misshapen, the head becomes irregular, the Pelvis also, the Body wastes, the Belly swells, the Skin becomes rugose and hard, Dyspnoea, pain in the side and breast and a cough comes on; at length a Dropsy ensues and sometimes a Diarrhoea closes the tragic scene. On dissection various parts are much diseased and deranged, there is frequently a Dropsy of the Chest or Pericardium; in general the Glands are swollen; This disease is more frequent now than formerly, there is nothing of this disease among the Indians, it is entirely artificial. It is said to be produced by a peculiar acrimony causing Syphilis, it is thought to arise from Syphilitic taints also. Mr Portal divides this disease into six species, viz, 1<sup>st</sup> That arising from Syphilis, 2<sup>nd</sup> from Syphilis, 3<sup>rd</sup> from Scurvy, 4<sup>th</sup> from Eruptive diseases, 5<sup>th</sup> from diseases of the Abdominal Viscera and 6<sup>th</sup> from Gout and Rheumatism. I doubt much whether it arises from Gout and Rheumatism.

146, but it certainly does arise from Serephula  
or Diseases of the Glands, Dr Cullen says long  
nursing is a cause of this disease but I say it  
is not, as a proof the Indians nurse their  
Children two or three years after birth and  
the disease is very rarely if ever among them—

Castration ~~is~~ is said to produce this disease  
and then it is called, Rachitisa Castrationis;  
it may lay the foundation for this disease:

The Italians who are castrated have Gibbous  
Backs, no beard &c— Cattle that are cut be-  
fore their ~~comes~~ comes out never often have  
them; in the Ventricles of the brain of those  
who have died of this disease, there is more  
fluid than usually found, which according  
to Scammon is the cause of the great  
acuteness in the Intellectual functions—  
Fatuity is a common attendant on this disease  
or a consequence—

Cure when this complaint is established  
it is scarcely ever curable; when it first  
appears we should enjoin a strict adhe-



147

sence to proper diet and cloathing; Tonics are  
the same of most importance in this  
disease, all that were recommended for the  
cure of Serephula may be used here, or  
all hands cold bathing is the best pre-  
ventative. Cullen advises immersing chil-  
dren after the first month in cold water  
every morning; this is a good practice; it  
should be continued as well in the depth  
of winter as in the heat of summer; swim-  
ming is recommended and must be of great  
advantage, as it both exercises the Body  
and acts as a cold bath; Frictions, exercise  
and Gestation are beneficial; the Peruvian  
bark has been highly recommended, and  
is certainly beneficial, but on many occa-  
sions from the age and delicacy of the  
patient it cannot be given. Madder has  
been used but it is not of much service;  
the bark of the salices has been much used  
Haller recommends bathing in a Decoction  
of this bark; the Cornus Florida, Oak-Bark,

Quaffias, Gentian and all Roberants are beneficial in this complaint, the Preparations of Iron and Copper, the Nitrate of Silver; the Phosphate of Lime has been thought useful given in large quantities. Mr. Bendholm succeeded in curing several with this medicine, he also recommends a solution of Caustic Alkali as a wash, in my opinion there is little benefit to be derived from Calcareous substances without giving Roberants at the same time; Blisters are beneficial in the commencement of the disease especially when the spine is distended. Van Swieten has used it with hemlocks; if the disease be complicated with Syphilis, Mercury should be given; Cathartics and Diuretics are of service; the Inoculation for the Small Pox or taking it naturally as also vaccination will render the disease mild and will be rendered mild by the disease.

A softness of the bones of any kind and from any cause is called an Osteo-Maladie.



The French Physicians say it is a Phlegmasia of the bones; it is an inflammation and deep seated peltile disease.

Dysentaria.

This disease should have been placed after the Exanthemata but from indisposition I could not prepare my notes in time. It certainly is allied to the Exanthemata, it arises from the same causes, it appears in the same places and at the same time, and alternates with diseases. Cullin defines it thus a contagious pyrexia, accompanied with frequent variations sometimes Bloody, while the natural faces are frequently retained, gripes and Tenesmus.

These are frequent varieties of this Disease viz, 1<sup>st</sup> complicated with worms, 2<sup>nd</sup> when attended with fatty and fleshy excrement, 3<sup>rd</sup> complicated with intermittents, 4<sup>th</sup> no blood in the stools, 5<sup>th</sup> attended by Miliary Fever. others might be mentioned such as that attended by scurvy, Yellow Fever, and other diseases.

Sometimes this disease comes on with cold shivering and other symptoms of Fever at other times the local complaint takes place before the fever comes on; there is costiveness, griping, tenesmus, stools frequent but not natural, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting and the matter vomited is various, Bilious mucous or bloody, there is more or less pyrexia, which is generally intermittent or Remittent, though sometimes it is inflammatory or Typhus, the duration of the febrile state is various, it sometimes continues throughout the disease, at others off quickly leaving the original disease behind. The discharges are sometimes composed of a mucous like that in gut & then it is called Dysentery Abba or Batarash the discharges are sometimes streaked with blood at others Blood is the chief part and then it is called Dysentery Cruentis; the discharge is often Bilious. Cullen says it is often periclit, it is sometimes



151

composed of a Putrid Sanies, also of a Membrane like Suet; the natural faces if ever discharged appear in Seybala or balls apparently formed in the Cells of the Colon; when these Seybala are voided, all the symptoms are alleviated. The durations of the disease are various from 2 or 3 days to several weeks when the fever goes off alone the disease is generally of long continuance; the disease sometimes gets well of itself, at others it changes into, Dysenthea Typhenteria, Rheumatism and Tertian Fever.

**Causes,** Marsh Miasma Cold, Idiosyncrasy, all causes producing other Fevers one of a family may have an Intermittent another Dysentery and a third may have them both combined. It arises from the causes producing Yellow and Typhus Fevers. Pringle says Intermittent, Remittent, and Dysentery are similar, except that Dysentery is contagious and the other two are not.

The Edinburgh Professor argues for the same point, but in my opinion it is not contagious for a genuine Dysentery does certainly arise from mere cold particularly when applied to the feet without any Contagion; it may be propagated by the faces and other filth of the patient, but the fever is not <sup>gerous</sup> contagious.

Dysentery is not a contagious disease or fever, but it may be propagated by the filth of the patient; Heberden, Hunter and Massey also suppose it contagious. Proximate cause, according to the Edinburgh Professor it is a preternatural constriction of the color occasioning Terebinth, and the consequent mucous disease; Hoelands says it is a certain irritation of the intestines particularly of the Rectum producing mucous discharges, which he says is similar in its nature to gonorrhea and is a local complaint; it is sometimes purely local. Pingle at one



time said it arose from a putrid venement, at another that it was owing to animalcula in the Intestines; his ideas were absurd. Some writers say the Proximate cause is obstructed perspiration. — On Dissection in warm climates the Liver and Spleen are much diseased particularly the former, it is commonly enlarged, sometimes it is indurated, and at others it is soft. An abscess is sometimes found in the Liver its blood vessels enlarged and generally empty, the Gall Bladder is distended; The Spleen is commonly enlarged, sometimes it is greatly diminished. —

Cure. — This disease is often complicated with Inflammatory Fever in which case when the pulse is full and strong you should bleed largely and the Blood always has the inflammatory crust but resection is not always useful, it should not be repeated unless the symptoms indicating it are violent.

The most important medicines in this disease, <sup>are</sup> Cathartics to bring away the Natural feces, The Cathartics best suited are Ol. Ricini, Flores, Sulph. Sugars, Cinerea, Sulph. Soda and Colomel alone or combined with Rhubarb; the Ouum Ricini is very useful in the mild form of this disease, The Flores Sulphuris I never used but Dr. Rush used and recommended them.

The Sugars Cinerea is of service; Glaubers Salt combined with Tartar Emetic is very useful indeed; the following are the proportions Glaubers Salt  $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$  Tartar Emetic  $\text{s}$  or  $\text{t}$  of a grain, or 10, 20, or 30 drops of Antimonial Wine, which dose you should repeat every hour or two till it operates. Colomel is useful; but young practitioners generally use it too freely Dr. Currie combined Cream of Tartar with Colomel. Moselys Nitridie solution in



the dose of a table spoonful 3 or 4 times a day is a very important and manageable medicine. Dr. Rice prefers common salt with Vinegar or Lime Juice; and Ememata of Starch, &c. &c. —

Milder Emetics given in the commencement of the disease, when it is complicated with Typhus, Yellow or Billious Fever, as also with Cholera are very beneficial but you should not give strong Emetics or large doses, Bleghorn preferred Spiiccasalsodis Pringle who gave 5℥ every hour till it excited purging; this is certainly an excellent medicine. Cullen says its *Modus operandi* is a purgative. Mosely says it acts as a Diaphoretic; the last I think is the best explanation; but I have seen good effects result from its use without producing a Diaphoresis — Aiken side says it relaxes the coats of the Intestines and thereby alleviates the griping and also obtrudes or

discharges the acrimonious fluids; I confess its action appears to be somewhat at Specific particularly in the Dysentericus Cruentis but not so good in the Albus, the Wine Decoction and Infusion of Specac was used but I prefer it combined with Opium in the form of Dover's powder, given in very small doses. —

Sydenham used much opium. Richter also used it in great quantities, but Cullen says  $\frac{1}{2}$  Grain would probably kill the patient; this great man certainly never saw a violent case of Dysentery. Hoeborden rarely used it I always use it and in a Solid form, I never regretted giving this desire medicine, indeed I have cured many cases of Dysentery with opium alone; first evacuate by purging and sometimes bleeding and then give opium & Specac. Blisters are often excellent particularly in obstinate cases applied to the Ankles, legs,



wrists &c; sometimes they are the only remedies to be depended on, when the complaint is very obstinate apply them to the Abdomen. a salivation has been recommended; but if the medicine has not the desired effect in a few days you should desist from its use or you will injure your patient; never use Mercury with a view to its salivant effects on my feeble authority without remembering my caution; when the disease is complicated with scurvy never use Mercury.

Doctor Duffin of this city considered Mercury very useful in Dysentery, but unless it be quickly beneficial it never fails of doing harm, it produces an excretion of the Lower Bow and Hemorrhages from the Intestines in Dysentery of hot climates Nitric Acid is much used and is much safer than Mercury; Although, the heat in this disease is very great, Cold in any way applied is not of service; when complicated with Intermit<sup>tent</sup>.

the treatment should be different in the Intestines <sup>Stomach</sup> treat it with the bark, and when Tormenta & Serpens come on treat it as a common Dysentery other astringents are useful such as the Arnica and Cornus Florida, a decoction of which last is sometimes of eminent service when the bark fails; a regular and proper diet should be observed; Rush and others said proper diet would often exempt persons from the disease when it is Epidemic, when Dysentery forms a part of Typhus fever we should give Cordials and Stimulants, Pringle used a combination of Bark, Serpentina & Sassafras the Volatile Alkali is of service when it is said has cured this disease; Dr. Cullen says a regular drubbing every day has cured many ~~and many~~ a soldier of the Dysentery; I do not recommend it but it is well to keep it in mind.

I shall place this disease under the name Hemorrhagies which I shall mention hereafter.



Dr. Rush called this the Intestinal state of fever. Cullen's definition is the following which is very incorrect; frequent stools, the disease is not contagious, and there is no Pyrexia. Cullen places this disease at too great a distance from Dysentery, for they appear in the same places arise from the same causes and very frequently alternate with each other, Dr. Cullen says, Dysentery is contagious and attended with fever, while Diarrhea is neither contagious and attended with fever; he has the following species 1<sup>st</sup> from Crapula in which the excrement is more copious than usual, and fluid than natural; 2<sup>d</sup> Bilious in which the faces are yellow and more copious than usual; 3<sup>rd</sup> Mucous arising from Cold or Acid matter in which the stools are mucous, 4<sup>th</sup> Coeliac in which the discharges resemble milk or Chyle 5<sup>th</sup> Symplic in which the food passes quickly & unchanged through the body, 6<sup>th</sup> from Diseases of the liver in which the stools are serous & bloody but no pain.

**Cases.** It may arise from the causes producing fevers generally, and from all of those producing Dysentery, also from the effluvia arising from dead animals and vegetable matter Colds applied any where, but particularly when applied to the body overheated; it is a disease of Metastasis as in Gout; sometimes very violent cases are produced by Metals the eating of some things will cause it as the flesh of wild pigeons and fish Scrophula is a cause also and affection of Mesenteric Glands, the Lactials being weak cannot propel the Chyle forward and it flows back into the Intestines and causes the increased discharges. - There is frequently a real inflammatory state of the Intestines which is not indicated by the pulse. —

**Cure,** Bleeding more or less is often necessary which should be practised before using Astringents and the blood exhibits the



inflammatory Buff. in the greater proportions  
 of cases Astringents are the most valuable  
 remedies and as the most useful, I shall first  
 mention the Terra Saponica or Root of which  
 I use the following proportions R Gum Risc  $\text{ʒij}$   
 Gum Arabic  $\text{ʒij}$  Sugar  $\text{ʒij}$  ag; Cinna  $\text{ʒij}$  ag.  
 Root  $\text{ʒij}$  of which give a table spoonful every 2  
 hours, it may also be used in substance or  
 tincture which last is best; a Decoction of Lo-  
 quood is useful also Galls of which take  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\text{ʒij}$   
 and 1 pint of boiling water to which a Gill  
 of Brandy and give a table spoonfull every 2  
 hours with 10, 20, or 30 drops of Laudanum  
 Rhubarb has acquired great reputation in  
 the cure of this Disease but I think it is  
 not peculiarly useful, in obstinate cases  
 in which all other remedies have failed  
 the Sal Plumbi has been of great service  
 given in the dose of 1 or 2 Grains 2 or 3 times  
 a day with Laudanum, astringent Emetics  
 with Galls, Kino, Alum and the Sugar of lead



are useful particularly in Dysentery, in cases of long continuance and in Dysentery the preparation of this alone or with Bark and Rhubarb are excellent. Magnesia and Lime water are useful, they act both as Astringents and Antacids; Emetics are useful particularly in Bilious Diarrhea and that arising from acrid matters, and I prefer giving a few grains of Spessac in the course of the day so as to keep up a nausea, the dry vomit I expect is useful.

Diaphoretics are useful sometimes in the Chronic Diarrhea without fever and when the skin is hot and dry. Dover's Powder is excellent, also Tartar Emetic particularly in the autumn at Diarrhea. Blisters should be used in Dysentery applied to the extremities or Abdomen; Issues should not be omitted; a mild salivation is often of service produced by the blue Pill in combination with Opium, or by the Mercurial



ointment especially in warm climates and when the Liver, spleen or Pancreas is affected, Exercise such as the riding and the like is of much service, change of air is sometimes more beneficial than any other remedy

You should be very particular to advise proper diet, The Dr. promised to say more on Diarrhea but I suppose forgot it.

Cholera Morbus.

This is arranged by Dr. Cullen <sup>with</sup> under Diarrhea under his order Spasmi at a distance from Febrile disease it should be placed with Diarrhea and Dysentery, and near to Intermittent fevers. Cullen's definition is the following, vomiting and frequent stools of Bilious matter, anxiety, gripes and spasms of the Superior extremities. The Edinburgh Professor certainly never seen much of this complaint, for it is certainly a febrile Disease, it appears in different Countries and in different places at different times in hot climates at any season.



in this country it makes its appearance in Summer and Autumn, in Britain in July and August, it generally comes on sudden, all at once the patient is seized with a vomiting and purging: the matter evacuated is various in colour, it is yellow, green, brown and sometimes black it derives its colour from the Bile which is sometimes discharged pure. Griping and sickness attend, the pulse at first is full and strong, but soon sinks very low when the disease is violent; the patient has 50, 60 or 100 discharges during the day and very quickly feeble and emaciated; the disease generally comes on in the afternoon or often going to bed, it is frequently combined with the Typhoid fever and then it is called Cholera Intermittent; a translocation of Gout sometimes produces this complaint in its worst form; Worms also and then it is called <sup>Ch</sup> Vermosa; Certain plants, Crabs oysters, Shrimps, also Metals, as Copper Antimony, Tartar Emetic, James' Powder and



and Corrosive sublimate and it is then called Cholera a Veneris & Populibus, it also arises from the bites of venenous serpents as the Rattlesnake &c

Cure, The Greeks recommended when there was much pain to give Anodynes, with mild diluent drinks, The British Physicians gave warm water and chicken water at first, and when the Primæviæ was washed out with these if the discharges and pain continued they gave opium, which should be combined with chicken water in large doses of 2 or 3 gr. and if the discharges should cease suddenly and the skin be dry and hot return to the drinks again also Emamata of the same especially if there be Tremors, sometimes particularly in old persons, give opium in the first instance; If the pulse and countenance indicate great weakness ~~the~~ eyes glassy give opium liberally by the mouth and Rectum; sometimes stimulants of the greatest power are necessary, among



which sin apisms are of the first importance, in violent cases in which there is the least danger never omit them, apply them to the Ankles and Legs, in cases attended with fever Blisters are very useful, in spasmodic cases, and then attended with great debility, the warm bath or flannel dipped in hot water or hot Brandy with Cloves &c and applied to the body is excellent: Bleeding is necessary when the patients habit is Plethoric and has a strong full pulse: Cold water is not recommended or admitted generally: Columba has been much used in the cure of Cholera, but it is no specific and is of no great importance when it takes on an Intermittent form the Bark should be given in the Intermittions. —

Arsenic has properly never been used, we have now spoken of the Cholera of adults & will next treat of Cholera Infantum. —



This Disease is most prevalent in the United States than in the old world, more frequent in Towns than in the Country, it appears earlier in warm than cold Countries, in Charleston (S. Carv.) it appears in April and May in this City in August, September, October and often in November; it generally attacks the little patient about the first or second summer from birth it sometimes comes on with frequent stools for 3 or 4 days without vomiting, at other times a vomiting and purging suddenly come on, the fever is often high but not so frequently as in adults, the matter discharged is the bilious, watery or milky, there is pain, restlessness, drawing up of the feet, not much spasm in the legs, the pulse is quick and weak, the head is hot while the rest of the body is of the common temperature, the feet are cold, the attendant fever is either Remittent or Intermittent, which comes on in the evening there is often a Delirium, Rush says a true Mania comes on; the fever often lasts the fourth

dation for Hydrocephalus Internus; drinks  
 are rejected; the Abdomen, face and limbs swell  
 the eyes are dull and languid; the Pupil  
 is often dilated and sometimes squint, the  
 patient seldom sleeps, and when he does  
 the eyes are half shut only. The duration  
 of the disease is from 24 hours to 8 weeks;  
 a hot and moist atmosphere is the remote  
 cause of this disease; obstructed perspi-  
 ration is a cause; Dr. Rush says Dentition  
 is a cause of this complaint, I doubt it (Barton  
 afterwards said Dentition was sometimes  
 a cause) he says worms is not, I say they  
 are the cause, eating fruit has been said  
 to cause this disease, but why not is it  
 more frequent in the country than in  
 Cities, Pine-Apple is a cause.

Dysentery, Diarrhea and Cholera are so  
 much alike, that they cannot be separated  
 into Genera or Species. Their Nature is simi-  
 lar, their causes are the same, they appear  
 at the same time & alternate with each other.



We will now speak of the prevention and cure of Cholera Infantum and first of the Cure, we should in the first place evacuate the bile from the stomach and intestines; for which purpose chicken-water, rennet whey and the like are the best, Dr. Rush used Spas and Tartar Emetic first in the disease but I think such practice is improper, when the discharge is attended with tenderness, small doses of *Oleum Ricini* also *Magnesia* with mild and Gum Arabic should be given when worms are present Colomel with Sassafras is beneficial, but generally Emetics and Cathartics are useless; opium should be given to allay the purging and vomiting for which the Festivals Sulep is commonly used but from its becoming acid I prefer the following, R *opium* 1  $\text{gr}$  Gum Arabic 2  $\text{f}$  Mint or Cinnamon water  $\frac{3}{4}$   $\text{ss}$  Common water  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\text{ij}$  sugar enough to sweeten it give a tea spoonful 6, 8 or 10 hours in the 24 hours

to a child 6 months old; in many instances the disease yields to such treatment in a few days but when the fever is high there is stupor or the head is hot and delirium comes on, bleeding becomes necessary which may be performed by leeches. Cold water applied to the body or by effusion or by sponges is of service; when there is great spasm and pain the warm bath is an invaluable remedy, Bark with brandy or flannel dipped into hot Brandy and applied to the abdomen is of service, small doses of Alum with Laudanum has been thought excellent by many, Rush advised giving  $\text{Gr}$  every 2 hours but such practice is hazardous, the Mixture of *Terra Japonica* mentioned in Cholera Morbus is one of the best remedies here a Decoction of Logwood and Pomegranate are very good; the root of the *Geranium Maculatum* or Crows foot boiled in



Milk may be used throughout the disease and is useful, also a Decoction of the Black-berry root. I have known a very weak infusion of Mustard when all other remedies have failed often prove very very successful useful both in Cholera morbus and Infantum.

Sandancum and Sal Plumbi combined have cured cases in which all other remedies have failed, give to a Child 12 months old 2 or 3 grs in the 24 hours; small doses of white vitriol have been given with success. Blisters are excellent if the patient is no more than 3 or 4 weeks old, they may be used in every stage, they allay the vomiting, relieve the Stupor and keep off Hydrocephalus, apply them to the wrists Ankles &c and sometimes to the Abdomen Sinapisms to the feet and Abdomen are also of service; Salt and vinegar and an onion poultices are useful, when the disease is of long duration small doses of Colomel and opium given as Dr. Miller of New York



advised is excellent. I use it when there is *Tenesmus* and the stools are offensive as an evacuant. he uses it as an alternative Preventatives, In the first place the children should live on good strong food, they should not sleep on soft beds in Spring and summer; they should not lie in Cradles they should use the cold Bath, Dr. Rush was very particular to adapt their clothing to the changes of weather, give them salt food condiments, no pickle, give them wine and strong drink in moderate quantities, Mothers and Nurses should be particular in their diet, a removal into the country, change of air sea air et cetera.

### Dropsies.

By Dropsy we mean a praternatural accumulation of water or fluids resembling fluids secrete in any or all the cavities of the body. Dr. Cullen refers them to his *Internus Cautus* except *Hydrocephalus Internus*, he says



they exist of a depraved habit no primary fever & but they are certainly febrile diseases throughout their course of the Remittent or Intermittent type which after cause Dropsies they have long been considered febrile diseases Doctor Rush maintained this doctrine with ability but he was not the author of it. I shall class this affection under the class Pyrexia and order Hydrops.

### Hydrops

This order comprehends all these Diseases called Dropsies and as Hydrocephalus is the most violent and serious I will first treat of that.

#### Hydrocephalus Internus.

Cullen's definition, A soft inelastic swelling of the head, in which the sutures gape, there are 3 varieties 1<sup>st</sup> of the ventricles 2<sup>nd</sup> of the Cranium in which the fluid is effused between the Dura mater and Cranium, and 3<sup>rd</sup> Exterior to the Cranium which is always combined with general Dropsy it comes on sometimes in the womb sometimes



at 10 years old, I once saw the Cranium of a child 9 years old which contained 4 quarts and 1 pint of effused fluids, it is often complicated with scrophula and Rachitis. - I shall treat of the acute Dropsy of the ventricles without any enlargement of the Cranium which Dr. Cullen calls Apoplexia Hydrocephalica which he thus defines, an Apoplexy coming on by degrees affecting infants or those below the age of puberty, first with lassitude, a slight fever and pain in the head, then with slowness of the pulse dilatation of the pupil of the eye and drowsiness, this definition deserves no praise, he has omitted some essential principles symptoms and he is inconsistent he places it in his Nervous at a distance from febrile diseases and says it is attended with a febricula. Heberden thus defines it, it comes on slowly attended with Febricula, pains in



the Head, nausea, the eyes are inflamed and intolerant of light, the cheeks are flushed a drawing up of the legs, a dilatation of the Pupil and Delirium, to which I shall add strabismus and costiveness. —

Doctor Linn's history of this affection is the best I have seen, which Doctor Rush uses to deliver nearly verbatim as his own, and I will now read it to you. —

The patient is languid, drowsy and feverish but little appetite, nausea, a hot dry skin, head ache, inclining to the affected side pains of the Neck and Scapula; but little sleep, starting, picking of the Nose Costiveness a dilatation of the Pupil after sometime the sickness and vomiting increase the pulse becomes quick and hard and all the febrile symptoms increase with Delirium, in the second stage the pulse becomes slow and weak, the pain in the head is decreased, the Strabismus and



As soon increase the vomiting stops, in the stage stentor red spots on the Body, and, convulsions come on, the Pulse becomes very weak and almost indistinct, and Death closes the scene.

The fever in Hydrocephalus is sometimes a true Synocha; Ascites anasarca sometimes follow Typhus Fever.

Doctor Rush says a dilatation of the Pupil, Delirium, Puking and Strabismus are not necessary symptoms in Hydrocephalus Internus, but I never saw a case of it without a dilatation of the Pupil, and the Delirium, as also Nausea, he says he has seen a case attended with blindness and another with double vision, he says the hearing is sometimes very acute, it is so, he has seen cases terminate in Hemiplegia & chorea; In this disease the functions of the liver are probably deranged from the appearance of the stools.



173.  
and by the pain experienced from pressure  
over the region of the Liver; - This is for the  
most part an infantile disease but it sometimes  
attacks adults it generally comes on before the  
3<sup>rd</sup> year; Cullen says it comes on before the age  
of Puberty, but women about that time are  
very liable to the disease; I once saw a male  
have this disease in his 34<sup>th</sup> years.

What divides this disease into 3 stages, 1<sup>st</sup> of  
increased sensibility or inflammation, 2<sup>nd</sup> of  
decreased sensibility and 3<sup>rd</sup> the Paralytic  
or Convulsive stage. -

In the second stage there is certainly  
great torpor particularly of the Intestines  
to act on which it is necessary to give  
very strong purgatives and in large doses.  
Causes, These act on the brain immediately  
or through the medium of the system, &  
first external injuries, such as blows on the  
heads, and falls from the Nurses arms  
such are frequent causes, but some say such



injuries act as remote causes, bringing on a depraved state of the system which acts as an exciting cause of the disease; Rush says a fall on the feet will cause it, Worms in the alimentary canal will cause a disorder very similar to Hydrocephalus, but if you ask the patient the state of his bowels and he says they are lax, you may in the majority say that worms are the cause of the complaint, while on the contrary if he says his Bowels are constipated you may generally be positive that the disease is Hydrocephalus; Worms and particular Ascasides producing irritation will sometimes produce the disease in those predisposed to it. —

Rush said a stretching of the limbs was a cause, but I consider it an effect appearing late in the disease. Rush also said he saw 2 cases which arose from acute



177

Rheumatism, this may be a cause of the Disease probably, and Gout men probably. Pertussis is perhaps a frequent cause, Rush and others thought there was a close connection between this and Pulmonary consumption of the latter of which, the former was often a consequence, as also of Catarrhs, I confess there is often an affection of the Lungs in Hydrocephalus but the original complaint is in the Head; Hydrocephalus is a consequence of the Exanthemata; Scalatina is probably often a cause, the Small-Pox is also considered a cause by some and Rush says the Measles are also; it is a consequence of <sup>being</sup> thrown into the System, the healing of sores behind the ears is a frequent cause, Dentition is a Cause. It is an hereditary Disease appearing in Scrophulous families Rush says it is consequent to Typhus fever, I never saw such a disease; It is the



effect of Inflammation. Hydatids some-  
 times appear in the Brain, these Hyda-  
 tids are varieties of the Symplics gen-  
 erally but they are sometimes caused by worms  
 in Cysts, Doctor Woodhouse said that the  
 water in the Brain would not coagulate;  
 and Rush borrowing the opinion from him fell  
 into the same error, for as such I consider it  
 Cure, Bleed, Purge and Blister you should  
 bleed; in the first stage, copiously and  
 repeat it frequently; Local Bleeding by  
 cupping and leeches is necessary also, and  
 Arteriotomy has been practised; Purgatives  
 are next to claim and notice, if the  
 disease be cured. Purgatives act an im-  
 portant part, we should also use them  
 and liberally; Mercurials are the best  
 purgatives. Diuretics and especially  
 Digitales are of great importance in the  
 cure of this disease according to some  
 writers but I never used them; from the  
 utility of Digitales in Epilepsy and



other similar diseases I suppose it would be of great service in *Hydrocephalus* combine Colours with it.

*Stramonium* is said to cure this disease and from its efficacy in Epilepsy it may be of service; Blisters are indispensable they should never be omitted, apply them to the Neck, Head & Temples, they may be used at any stage of the disease, when there is a recovery, Blisters should not be considered — Amen. among the inefficient remedies. This disease may often be often be prevented in Children predisposed to it by strong Mercurial purgatives, and blisters. Rush says Cold Water Bath, blistering and Purgings will prevent it here. Bleeding is not mentioned. Mercury has long been used in this disease Dobson employed it in 1775 and Percival used it by fiction in 1777 and since that time it has been generally employed by practitioners. I have never obtained half so much advantage from



Mercury as from Blisters, Bleeding and Purg-  
 = ging; I never cured a case with Mercury and  
 in their cases in which I have cured, Mercury  
 was generally used; Percival says this medicine  
 may produce its good effects without a Saliva-  
 and in children who are generally salivator  
 with difficulty; it is said produce a running at  
 the Nose and a sweating of the head, which  
 are considered vicarious discharges and should  
 be encouraged but if it passes off by the bowels  
 it is said to be of no service. When I have princi-  
 = pally trusted this disease to Mercury I never cured  
 a patient it is now beginning to be laid aside by  
 all practitioners; it often produces a caries of the  
 jaws and Spaculus of the face. Clemonoe the pre-  
 = sent Professor at Edinburgh used Mercury in  
 22 cases and all died, in some cases there was  
 a profuse salivation for 7 weeks, in some cases  
 there is no water effused in the brain, but  
 blood. how does the Mercury act in such cases  
 but as a Purgation; It is certainly by a stimu-  
 = lant and often produces Hernonag<sup>h</sup> some



181

come combine digitatis with Mercury: Enhiens<sup>181</sup>  
have been employed in this disease and without  
success, but in my opinion they are worthy of trial  
particularly the turbithe Mineral. Emetics  
have been used and there is much bile present  
in the prima viæ and when the disease comes  
on in advanced life they are of service, and also  
from their utility in Epilepsy it is probable that  
they are useful here, when there is much pain,  
Cold applied to the head and neck is very useful;  
Rush advised Vinegar and ice, Might not the same  
be used when the disease is complicated with an inter-  
mittent fever. I think it might, as also from its ef-  
ficacy in the cure of Hemorrhoids. In asthma  
with I have procured cure with Opium, &  
might it not be used with advantage also in Hy-  
drocephalus. Might not Camphor be applied  
externally with advantage; Dr. Rush says exer-  
cise and Cold bath should be employed to pre-  
vent a recurrence of the disease; Observe this  
the complaint sometimes comes on after an inter-  
val of 3 years and more and the patient ever



after has a peculiar look out of the eyes. Pever-  
 = tures. We should put issues in the Arms, give  
 frequent purges, pay great attention to slight fe-  
 = vers; Change of Climate is all important; On an  
 average 17 cases out of 20 of this disease terminate  
 fatally; but Rush says that it is not more fatal  
 than the acute diseases.

The convulsions arising in the last stage of this  
 disease may generally be distinguished from convul-  
 = sions in other diseases in the following way; in  
 Hydrop<sup>h</sup> one side of the body is paralyzed  
 while the other is affected with convulsions and  
 in other diseases both are equally convulsed.  
 I will next treat of other forms of dropsy Viz Ascites  
 Anasarca and Hydrothorax and will first give  
 you Dr Cullen's definition of each.

Ascites this he says is a tumor scarcely  
 elastic but fluctuating swelling of the abdomen.  
 The different species are 1<sup>st</sup> Ascites. Abdominal  
 with an equal swelling of the whole abdomen



and with a fluctuation sufficiently evident  
 varying according to the cause. which species  
 1<sup>st</sup> From a destruction of the viscera 2<sup>nd</sup>  
 from debility. 3<sup>d</sup> from thinness of the blood  
 2<sup>nd</sup>

*Ascites Saccadatus* with a swelling of  
 the abdomen in the beginning, at least par-  
 tial, and with less evident fluctuation.

*Anasarca* is a soft inelastic swelling of the  
 whole body or some part of it, of which there are  
 5 species. 1<sup>st</sup> *Anasarca Serosa* from retention of  
 serum on account of the suppression of the usual  
 evacuations, or from an increase of the Serum  
 on account of too great quantity of water taken  
 inwardly. 2<sup>nd</sup> *Anasarca oppilata* from com-  
 pression of the veins; 3<sup>d</sup> *Anasarca Exantho-*  
*-matica* arising after exanthema especially  
 after Erysipelas and often from Scarlatina;  
 Barton. 4<sup>th</sup> *Anasarca anasura* from the  
 thinness of the blood produced by Hum-  
 enagy here some remains of the Humeral  
 Pathology are manifest. Barton.



5<sup>th</sup> Anasarca. Debility in weak persons after a long continuance of disease, or from other causes. Hydrothorax. Dyspnea, paleness of the face; adematous swellings of the feet & scanty urine, lying down difficult & sudden and spontaneous waking out of sleep with palpitation, water fluctuating in the breast. He might have added frightful dreams. Barton. This last description is pretty correct. I will now go on to treat of these separately and first of Ascites.

### Ascites.

In this disease there is a collection of watery fluid in the belly, which fluid is contained generally with a series, Pus or an obnoxious matter of which last I never saw an instance but have no doubt of its existence, the abdomen has a peculiar feel, it has been confounded with Empyema or tumours of the Abdominal viscera as the Liver, Pancreas, &c. in these last there is no fluctuation also with Hydatids but then



185

encysted there is no fluctuation; it is also  
confounded with Tympanites, but in this also  
there is no fluctuation or weight; it is connected with  
visceral obstructions in all cases of pisions having  
passed the meridian of Life; and in those affected  
with fevers and hard drinkers, but in young persons  
such obstructions are not always attendant; it is some-  
times complicated with Anasarca, and is then  
formidable; if the viscera be unsound it is generally  
unsound incurable; Children are more easily cured  
of this disease than Adults, I have seen all these  
kinds combined and the patient cured; when combi-  
-ned with Asthma it is difficult to cure

## Hydrothorax.

This disease is of more frequent occurrence than it  
is supposed, its symptoms are very equivocal, but  
the following will generally designate this disease  
142. The breathing is difficult and quick, when the  
patient lies in a horizontal position, very little sleep  
and is attended with frightful dreams, there is no  
weight and pain at the pit of the stomach, where



often extends to the shoulders, the head and arms are swelled, and the feet are frequently cedamatosus and when they are much swelled, the disease of the breast is attariated and *per serra*.

The pulse generally irregular or intermittingly but sometimes it is slow as natural, and the slowness sometimes goes off with a discharge of the fluids, but all these symptoms are often equivocal by striking the ribs, you may sometimes distinguish a fluctuation; but the fluid is often encysted and contained in the Pericardium; This disease for the most the most part attended by Hectic or Cachexias and terminates by Colligative Diarrhea.

Gout is sometimes a cause.

This disease is often compounded with other complaints and first Aneurism of the Aorta but in the latter there is dyspnea, Dysphagia, or difficulty of deglutition, and the pulse is accelerated on the affected side, tho' it is also sometimes natural, the pulse is fluttering, paring on coarse with Syncope, the Carotids beat highly and the urine is natural. I<sup>not</sup> with Empyema but unless em-



= died will quickly prove fatal and it is always attended with rigors. 3<sup>d</sup> With Asthma but this comes on suddenly and is attended with a peculiar wheezing noise; and often the Paroxysm, the patient is easy. And 4<sup>th</sup> with Angina Pectoris, but in this Dyspnoea proceeds not from a real difficulty of Respiration but from an inactivity of the heart, there is a severe pain under the left Mamma which is increased by pressure and there is no palpitation. <sup>all</sup> Hydrothorax is the most difficult to cure of the Dropsies and is considered by some entirely incurable but I have cured 8 or 10 cases of it. It often terminates suddenly.

This as well as Anasarca and Ascites are hereditary there is a family in this City nearly all of whom have have the Dropsy in some form or other, All. A mother, 10 daughters and all of their children.

## Cure.

I shall now speak of the cure of Hydrothorax, ascites and Anasarca: Bleeding has been for a



long time considered of great importance in Dropsies; Hoffman and Horne celebrated men considered Bleeding almost the only thing curative means; Rush was nearly of the same opinion, and thought the attendant fever was generally continued, but I must dissent from these authors in <sup>regarding</sup> Bleeding alone sufficient to cure this disease. It is often of the first importance but other remedies are requisite to a cure, and I differ from Rush in supposing the fever continued, it is almost universally Intermittent or Remittent and I have cured cases with the bark, which Dr Rush would have treated by Bleeding.

Emetics are important medicines in these diseases; Horne used Squills as an emetic; it should produce nausea as also should Digitalis and Seneka; <sup>Wier</sup> Wiering says dropsies may be cured by Emetics alone but vomiting should not be practised in Hydrothorax these medicines should increase the activity of the Absorbents, small doses of Remes Mineral and also of Specc are very beneficial, they act diuretics.

Antidotes are Medicines of the first importance in Anasarca and Hydrothorax but not so useful in



Ascites; the sudorific I prefer is opium with Spices especially in these cases produced by Cold or when the feet and legs are affected by adamantine swellings and pains resembling those of Rheumatism; the following is my Formula in Anasarca and Hy-drothorax. R. Gum Guacum 48 grs; Spices 12 grs - Opium 2 grs. make 12 powders of which give one at bed time time or oftener if the agency of the Symptoms require.

Purgatives should not be omitted in the cure of these diseases; the milder purgatives such as Oleum Ricini; Sweet Oil and the like are used by some practitioners but I imagine with but little success; of the mild purgatives the cream of Tartar is best, of which dissolve  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz or  $1\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{2}{3}$  in  $\frac{3}{4}$  of water and give it in the course of the day; others such as Aloes Colocynth and Elixirium are sometimes necessary. The may apple is very useful given in the dose of 20 or 30 Gr with 5 grs of Calomel once or twice a week. Larrinadius an infusion of Helibere; in Hy-drothorax attended with great debility; drastic Purgatives should never be used.



189. Diuretics are all important in the cure of these diseases, and as the most useful, I will first mention *Digitatis*, Withering says all cases may be cured by it, and that it is most beneficial in Phlegmatic habits, and when there is not much fever; I agree with him, that to such cases it is best adapted. *Digitatis* has been much celebrated and not without foundation in Dropsies from intemperance; Some Writers consider *Digitatis* injurious in Ascites. I have certainly seen cases in which it was injurious but in other cases I have used it with great advantage in recent cases after or with fever; I generally use the saturated Tincture but recommend as being better the effusion of *Digitatis*. In a great run of Practice *Digitatis* is indispensable in the management of Dropsies it is best when the pulse is low and is better in other forms than in Ascites.

As nearly allied to the *Digitatis*. I will next mention *Tobacco*, Fowler used this medicine



much and with great success, he gave 80 drops of the effusion twice a day, just after dinner and at Bed time; his dose is ten large I generally employ the Tincture, and I have cured some cases of Ascites with it; this medicine may be employed in the same cases in which Digitalis is used and I do suppose with the same success. Squill is a better medicine than the 2 former, it is certainly Diuretic; It has been a among Physicians whether the squill should nauseate to be of service? Horne thinks it should nauseate and Cullen it may be effectual without producing nausea in my opinion when no Sickness is produced by this medicine it does no good; the squill may be given alone or with Pite which determines it to the kidneys, it is also given with Calomel which combination is excellent in Hydrothorax, I prefer a combination of Turbith Mineral and squill given in the following way R Squills 2 gr. Turbith mineral  $1\frac{1}{2}$  gr. to be repeated 2, 3 or 4 times a day or in the 24 hours, I that combined the Volatile Alkali with its Oxy-mel.



191 The alliancia are adapted to those cases with but little fever, also the Turpentine; The Siliquosa are adapted to these cases attended with Palsy or Rheumatism; Seneka is a powerful diuretic, and is useful in various forms of Dropsy; I have cured Anasarca and Hydrothorax combined with it I use the Decoctur, it is suited to the Atonic cases of Dropsy.

Heberden and Duncan used Elatirium as a Purgative in Dropsies, I never used it but expect it would be valuable, the juice of the Cucumber has been used; the Volatile Tincture of Guaiacum is excellent, Opium as a diuretic is very beneficial in Dropsies and as Rush says is best adapted to Atonic cases, but may be used in the forms of dropsy; it is very valuable in Dropsies after Typhus fever; Sugar may be used liberally in dropsies, it is diuretic, Cream of Tartar is a valuable medicine in dropsies, Horne and Ferriar praise it greatly, they say it will cure 6 cases out of 10, Ferriar says it is beneficial, it shows its good effects in a short time &c.



Home says it will often be effectual after using it 2 or 3 weeks. The nitrate of Potash is often, very often useful in dropsies, combined with Digitalis it is well adapted to p<sup>re</sup>vent Anasarca given in the dose of  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$  3, 4 or 5 times a day or in the 24 hours, it has often cured this disease. The Acetate of Potash or Sal diureticus has been given in the dose of  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\mathfrak{z}$  to  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$  I never used it, the Sulphate of Copper has been used, also the Cuprum Ammoniacum; Potash has been long used in dropsies, Sydenham employed it much in cases with great debility, MORRO gave from 10 gr to  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$  3 or 4 times a day and he says with much success, nipped with gruel. Garden has used the ashes of Tobacco with benefit, the Volatile Alkali with opium is useful.

Cantharides Altho' not diuretic always yet they are often of much service in Astenic cases of dropsy, and those combined with Nalsy, Rheumatism and Typhus; also in Hydrothorax of old persons combined with Opium; I have used Cantharides to a great extent and find it entirely safe and useful, medicine, and best adapted



193. to these cases complicative with eruptive dis-  
= eases.

The Vitridic Ether has been used in some cases with great advantage, in Hydrothorax of Old persons it is beneficial. Dr Shippen found the symptoms of Hydrothorax much alleviated by this medicine. Dr Barton was so extremely feeble to day, he could not he could not ascend his restroom without as-  
= sistance. Cantharides are particularly useful in dropsies of weaker constitutions. Whether should drinks be allowed the patient has been a ques-  
= tion among Physicians; the Ancients were much opposed to it, but during the last 40 years, phy-  
= sicians generally have indulged their drop-  
= sical patients in drinking water purely. I generally permit my patients to drink as much as they will of tepid fluids, but cold drinks are often injurious; other fluids besides water should be given, such as good Cyder and the like, some practitioners say that they have cured dropsies by giving 2 or 3 quarts of Cyder daily, it acts as a diuretic and gentle purge.



194.

The use of Mercury in dropsies is of no small modern date, it was used 100 years ago by M<sup>r</sup> Burns and as he says with great success, and it has been used much since that time, but some East India practitioners, among whom is M<sup>r</sup> Dick say that Mercury is injurious in dropsies; there are many cases of dropsy which after using Mercury to no purpose yield to diuretics; in dropsies complicated with Syphilis, Mercury is certainly useful, and in such cases the Corrosive Sublimate should be preferred as it acts also as a diuretic, when dropsy arises from repelled Itch we should restore the primary complaint by inoculation, and also use diuretics and Mercurial frictions. Mercury certainly promotes and increases the secretion of the fluids, the Urine secret also promotes Absorption, but it produces great debility, which in many instances gives rise to dropsical effusions, a slight salivation only is useful but if continued for a length of time and it be profuse it never does good and is often injurious, Mercury often palliates the symptoms and produces a temporary cure; Scarifications have been used by some, but



195. they often produce Gangrene blisters, applied to the adematous extremities of Pregnant Women are very beneficial, the Cold bath has been recommended by some, but I never used it and recommended the use of it only as a Preervative with the bark; the warm bath has also been recommended but I never employed it; Exercise of all kinds and a change of Climate are of primary importance, Celsus advises us hot sand to be applied to the body, Oil frictions are considered by some of great importance in Anasarca and by Cullen and others and Heberdeen they are thought to be useful, I have used them with but little success, but recommend a trial of them. Early tapping I do not recommend.

These diseases often go off spontaneously but such spontaneous departure of the disease is not always favourable, for sometimes when dropsy thus goes off, other diseases more violent or obdurate come on: Hydrocephalus. I have seen this complaint caused by the translation of Gout from the extremities to the testes, it was cured by stimulating the extremities thereby bringing the complaint back to its original seat; I have seen a dropsy of the Tunica Ca-



196

= ginalis follow the Typhus fever which was cured  
by the remedies for that disease; These are periodi-  
-cal which I would have mentioned Yesterday, they  
are complicated with Intermittents, and should be  
treated with the bark. I never employed Arsenic in  
this disease and these cases, and suppose it is only  
adapted to those cases in which there is some acti-  
-vity in the Pulse and then probably it is better than  
the bark.

### Hemorrhagia.

This is Cullen's 4<sup>th</sup> order under his Class Pyrexia, he thus  
defines it: Pyrexia, with a perfusion of blood, without  
any external violence, the blood drawn from a vein has  
the same appearance as in Phlogmesia; he has  
several Gissa which I think it necessary to be read  
to you; the method of cure is very simple in all,  
therefore I shall not treat of them detached but  
will give you in the first place, Cullen's definition  
and their symptoms separately and then the  
Method of Cure.

---



## Epistaxis

Epistaxis or Bleeding at the nose is thus defined by Cullen; pain or weight of the head, redness of the face, a profusion of blood from the nose; he has Idiopathic and Symptomatic species or Varieties which are 1<sup>st</sup> Idiopathic varying to the time of Life, Species 1<sup>st</sup> Epistaxis of young persons with the symptoms of an arterial *Nethera*.

2<sup>nd</sup> Epistaxis of Old persons with symptoms of a venous *Nethera*; The Symptomatic are 1<sup>st</sup> from internal causes and 2<sup>nd</sup> from external causes; this complaint comes on at any time of life but most commonly attacks young persons who lead a sedentary life and live on rich food, in more advanced life it comes on by drinking.

The symptoms are a throbbing pain in the head, flushing of the face, a burning sensation of the cheeks, the eyes are brilliant and discharge tears, pain in the neck throbbing of the temporal arteries, deafness, swelling of the veins of the head, pain in the Epigastric region, troublesome dreams, and just before the flow of the blood, these come on in an itching of the nostrils, skin-ning and the pulse is full, hard and redoubting



198

this discharge is more frequent in Males than females.

### HEMOPTYSIS.

Cullen's definition; redness of the Cheeks, a sensation of uneasiness, or pain and sometimes of heat in the breast, difficulty of breathing, tickling of the larynx, either a severe or less violent cough, bringing up florid and frequently frothy blood, his species are 5.

Will. 1<sup>st</sup> Hemoptysis (Pleurhetica) without any external violence, and without being preceded by any cough, a suppression of a customary discharge: 2<sup>nd</sup> Hemoptysis (Violenta) from external violence applied, 3<sup>d</sup> Hemoptysis (Calculosa) in which some calculous metecules, for the most part of a calcareous nature are thrown up and 5<sup>th</sup> Hemoptysis (Ventricaria) after the suppression of a customary evacuation, and he might have added 6<sup>th</sup> Hemoptysis (Arthritica) which is often caused by Predisposition, my family are predisposed to this disease, My Mother died with it, my sister has it, and I must sooner or later yield to this disease or to the Gout: Hemoptysis sometimes is al-



-leviated by Epistaxis; it comes on generally in early life, before the 35<sup>th</sup> year; ~~projecting~~ shoulders, long necks, their form is gracile an irritable habit; the understanding is good, the perception clear, and the imagination lively; this is an hereditary disease, it comes on at an early season, but more frequently in Spring, and the commencement of Summer.

The symptoms are heaviness, pain and heat in the breast, the limbs are cold, shivering, a shivering of the reins of the hand, costiveness, a tickling of the larynx, cough, a saltish taste, which is soon followed by a spitting of Blood, The tussicula and the discharge of small quantities of blood continue for sometime & thus the complaint generally ends, but sometimes the discharge is profuse, continues for a long time & proves fatal, the disease is more dangerous in those predisposed to it, and less so when it proceeds from a suppression of customary evacuations in which case it is often salutary as also when it takes place in Yellow fever &c when it returns at stated periods and it is dangerous and generally is a precursor.



200  
of Consumption: The remote causes are a malcon-  
=formation of the Thorax, a sedentary life, intemperance  
violent passions of the mind, suppression of customary  
evacuations, lifting up heavy burdens, Catarrhs, exter-  
=mal violence, repelled eruptions, bites of venomous animals  
vegetable stimulants, exercise of the lungs in speaking  
&c and sudden growth.

The predisposing causes are sudden changes of the wea-  
=ther, lightness of the Atmosphere, ascending steep  
places, which is said to be a frequent at VIENNA,  
the houses being very high which is aided by the dust  
of the Street.

### Hemorrhoids

Hemorrhoids or Piles according to Cullen may be known  
by weight or pain of the head, vertigo, pain of the  
loins, pain of the arms without any apparent tu-  
=mour, his species are 4. 1<sup>st</sup> Hemorrhoids, tu-  
=mors external from varicæ, varying, either bloody  
or mucous. 2<sup>nd</sup> Hemorrhoids procedens, external from  
a procedentia Ani. 3<sup>d</sup> Hemorrhoids Fluens, inter-  
=nal without any procedentia Ani &



201 4<sup>th</sup> Hemorrhoids caca, with pain and swelling of anus, without any profusion of Blood. This disease generally attacks persons between 35 and 60 years of Age, but sometimes it attacks Young persons, I once saw a case in which the patient was only 5 years old but this is very rare and it may be ranked among the diseases of Adults; it attacks both sexes and all constitutions, but I think females are most subject to it, it frequently comes on in Women after the commencement of pregnancy, and may be considered one of the greatest evils of a married life; The predisposing causes are a sanguine habit, a sedentary life and high living.

The symptoms are a painful itching heat around the anus, Costiveness, mucous discharges, fever often high, pulse strong and frequent, skin hot. In the blind Piles, there is a discharge of mucus from the rectum, which sometimes continues for weeks and months, these diseases are similar to the Fluor Albus and the discharges of red blood from the Uterus.



Hemorrhoids is frequent in Apoplectic persons, a cessation of the Hemorrhoidal flux after continuing for some time is apt to produce Apoplexy, Palsy and the like, the discharges proceed from the Hemorrhoidal vessels and probably these are the veins; the tumours about the Anus, were thought by Megacris to be varices of the veins, by others effusion in the cellular membrane. Fistulous Ulcers sometime succeed these tumours at other times they become underrated and can be removed by the Knife.

### Menorrhagia.

This is not properly an increased discharge of the Menses, and if this fluid does not coagulate. Dr Cullen's definition is not correct, which is the following; Pains of the back, Belly and Loins like those of Child birth, a unusually copious flux from the Vagina of the Menses or Blood, his species are C. 1<sup>st</sup> Menorrhagia Rubra bloody in Women without Child, or in child birth. 2<sup>d</sup> Menorrhagia Lochialis bloody in child bed women. 3<sup>d</sup> Menorrhagia Abortus bloody in Women with Child.



4<sup>th</sup> Menorrhagia Viliorum bloody from some local disease; 5<sup>th</sup> Menorrhagia Alba serous without any local disease; in Women with Child and 6<sup>th</sup> Menorrhagia Craba serous in women with Child.

Hæmatemesis is a vomiting of blood, it proceeds from violent straining to vomit, from external violence, from wounds of the Stomach and from suppressed catamenia.

Hæmaturia or 'Bloody Urine' takes place from the Vagina, Prostate Gland, the bladder, and the kidneys we will here speak of the bleeding from the bladder, and kidneys, which is often, strictly active, it is caused by Calculi, violent exercise, blisters, diuretic, substances, as the balsams, and Cantharides, Gout is a frequent cause, worms in the bladder, inspiring inflammatory air, from this cause, Dr Woodhouse related 1 quart of Blood, in the 24 hours, the bite of a rattlesnake almost invariably causes hæmaturia. There is often a Hæmorrhagy from the Liver, in which case Blood escapes through the ductus communis Chædochæ into the Intestines and is called græ



## Hæmorrhage of the intestines.

204

### Cure of Hæmorrhagia generally.

Bleeding is the most important remedy, but is better in some cases than others, it is more imperiously demanded in Hæmoptysis than in Epistaxis, and in Menorrhagia than in Hæmorrhoids; you should be guided by circumstances but generally copious & repeated bleedings are necessary even to deliquium Animæ. Blisters are of eminent service, in Hæmoptysis applied to the Thorax, they often produce a cure themselves & in Menorrhagia applied to the insides of the Thighs, so as to produce copious discharge from the surface, blisters are very valuable, at the same time giving Sugar of Lead. Purgatives are very useful in Hæmorrhages, particularly Hæmorrhoids, they are useful also in many cases of Menorrhagia; and of the least service in Hæmoptysis, tho' in all they are sometimes beneficial. Acid purgatives must be avoided, and cooling laxatives should be used such as the Neutral salts, these often will often check the disease, nitre given in small doses is very good in Hæmoptysis; Common Salt was used



295  
in such cases by Dr Barton Rush which practice  
he obtained as he said from an Old woman, but this  
was the practice with Physicians long ago; in my  
opinion this Salt is only adapted to urgent cases, as  
it is very stimulating, it affords temporary relief and is  
to be trusted for the moment only.

These Salts retard the activity of the circulation and  
open the bowels.

The sulphates of Iron, Copper and Zinc have been  
used by many but considering them Tonics and  
from my notion of their modes of operation I would  
suppose them to be useless and injurious. Alum has  
been much used in Hemoptysis, Cullen says it  
is not useful while others say it is in Uterine He-  
morrhagy it has been used with much success  
Helvetius combined it with Kino, which combi-  
nation was called Pulvis Helveticus. Cullen gave  
it in doses of 5 grains and increased it to ʒss Generally  
use a combination of Alum and Galls in the follow-  
ing proportions. Alum ʒi Galls ʒss to be divided  
into 10 portions, one of which is to be taken every  
½ hour; 5 of the doses will commonly stop the He-  
morrhagy.



Many practitioners in this City use Alum with Opium which is superatively excellent in many cases.

Issues and Scatorsani useful in Hemoptysis and Menorrhagia, in the last stage when other means have failed; I have never used Phosphoric Acid in their diseases, nor Arsenic, but expect the latter would be useful in active Hemorrhages. The Glass of Antimony with wax has been given in the dose of 3, 4 or 6 grains and I think it worthy of a trial, Ipecac has deservedly acquired great celebrity in the cure of hemorrhages. I consider it very useful in Hemoptysis, Menorrhagia and Melina and often preferable to the Sugar of Lead in doses of 1 or 2 grs frequently in the course of the day and if vomiting ensue, it will do no harm even in Hemoptysis; indeed Emetics are among the most important remedies for Hemorrhage. Digitalis according to Currie and others is useful in these diseases in my opinion it is particularly adapted to Hemoptysis. Ferriar found it useful in active Menorrhagia; after using Perseption, no diet and purges, I have used the digitalis with slight bleeding, producing abortion with great advantage. Digitalis has cured intestinal



<sup>207</sup>  
Piles, but it is not so good as some other remedies; the  
Tinctura Opii may be given after evacuation have been used  
and it should be one of our principal remedies; In Hemop-  
-tysis, the Tinctura Opii after evacuations have been used  
will prevent a return of the Bleeding, it should be combi-  
-ned with Antimonials or Spical, it is less useful in  
Hemorrhoids. In some cases of Menorrhagia, it is indispen-  
-sable especially in the form of doses, Powder, the sugar of  
Lead is now much employed in Hemorrhages, I have used  
it in Hemoptysis and in one case of Epistaxis with great  
success and even in Intestinal bleedings; but I have used  
it most in Menorrhagia in the dose of 1. 2. 3. or 4 grs every  
2 hours, I once gave 8 grs, I have used it with Spical and  
Opium and have experienced no disadvantage from such  
a combination; It operates very quickly, and also as a sedu-  
-tive in such cases.

A cold Antiphlogistic regimen should be observed in He-  
-morrhages but least of all in Hemoptysis, in which  
cold water applied by means of sponges has been prac-  
-tised with great success, but great caution is necessary,  
in Active Hemorrhages generally cold effusions & Ice  
applied to the extremities are useful, in Menorrhagia



208

I have inserted ice into the Vagina, but since the Sugar of Lead has come into Practice. I have never made use of such means; we have been speaking of Active Hemorrhages, which Cullen says (to distinguish them from Passive) are attended with Pyrexia, and an increased impetus in the vessels of the part from internal causes. Hemorrhage I consider a Species and the different Kinds Varieties.

### Diabetes.

This is certainly a febrile disease and it is also a Profluss therefore it should be placed next to Hemorrhages and near to Dysentery. Cullen places it among the neuroses, in his order Spasmi; his definition is the following. A chronic profusion of Urine, for the most part preternatural and in immoderate quantity. The term chronic I think is improper, because the disease sometimes attends in Acute bilious fever and goes off with the disease; he has 2 Sympathetic species and others Symptomatic.

1<sup>st</sup> Diabetes Mellitus with Urine of the smell, colour and savoury of Urine honey; and 2<sup>d</sup> Diabetes insipidus, with limpid but not sweet Urine, the secretion and discharge of Urine is immense and there is great thirst and fluid is taken in copiously



109  
to satiate the thirst. Cullen says the urine is in greater quantity than the fluids taken; others assert to the contrary, he says its colour is that of Honey, but it is generally limpid and sometimes of an amber colour, its taste is honeyed; and this honey like substance is very copious, as much as 29  $\frac{3}{4}$  oz day, this substance is like the sugar of figs; the urine is sometimes insipid but very rarely; I once saw an instance of it.

The remote causes are intermittent fevers, it sometimes arises from gout, and when from this cause the disease is inveterate and often incurable, it arises from drinking Wines and malt liquors also mineral water, it is not contagious, any thing stimulating inordinately, the Hedries will produce this disease, it is caused by the bites of animals, particularly of venomous serpents, the taking of arsenic is said to have been a cause; It has some connection with Pyrosis Spruce Beer is to be a cause. The symptoms are a voracious appetite, a dry hot skin, tho' it is sometimes cold, the tongue is clammy and red, the Saliva is white, the habit arising from the body and lungs has a Flea like odour, the mind is dubious, forgetful, unsteady, pusill and irresolute, crani or Shewms com



219

on, the saliva becomes glutinous, the lower extremities  
acornatous, the skin becomes cold and damp, and to-  
wards the close of the disease, the appetite becomes na-  
tural and the discharge not so copious, there is an ex-  
coriation and smarting of the urethra and sometimes a  
Phymosis takes place.

Rollo says this is a disease of the stomach, it not be-  
ing able to perform its functions, the juice of the stomach  
is increased and vitiated; and he thought the appetite  
to be greater than usual from an increased action of the  
stomach; Dr. Rush thought it depended upon a deficien-  
cy of the bile & that the Liver is the only viscus di-  
seased; that the blood vessels being unloaded with chyle  
the heart and arteries are roused, and the Kidnies take  
an increased action to relax the system; this theory  
is ingenious and that is all and as Cullen says the  
liver in many cases is not at all affected, I think  
the disease depends upon a morbid state of the Kid-  
nies; tho' the blood is sometimes chylous, and in  
one case I thought it less saline than usual.

This I consider one of the most incurable of diseases  
in general the Teeth are affected.



216 It has been a query how does the Blood secrete Sugar, if it has none in its composition, but why is a peculiar fluid secreted in the disease of Nephrosis; and in the crow of the pidgeon at the time of incubation. This disease may be produced in those not predisposed to it by stimulating Diuretics, the Lungs and the skin also secrete a saccharine matter: In this complaint altho' the Kidnies are generally extensively affected, yet there have been some fatal cases in which, these organs were not much diseased.

Cure. This is always difficult and is often impracticable. The medicines that have been employed are astringents, Tonics, blisters, bleeding, Diuretics and low diet; Alum has been highly recommended; Dr. Dover said alum would cure any disease; Dr. Wistar cured one case with Alum; this disease has been cured by Galls, the nitrate of Silver given in small doses is used in Virginia. Iron has been used, Haller gave small doses of Rhubarb to contract the vessels of the Kidnies, which he supposes to be relaxed; Morgagni gave cantharides but these are too stimulating; blisters are applied over the Kidnies, and it is said with advantage, at the same time using revulsion: the Phosphoric



Acid has been used. the phosphate of Soda given as a Purgative, is to be very beneficial which is probable. Emetics have been used with advantage, and as the skin is dry, and there is generally bile present, they must be of service as also Sudorifics. Saltham used mild diuretics, avoid stimulating ones. Venesection has been practised with great success, and it should be resorted to in almost every case, ROLLAND says vegetable food should not be given, but that the Patient should live exclusively on fat animal diet, in this way Dr. Physick cured one case of the disease. This animal plan I think is to be preferred tho' I have cured 2 cases with vegetable diet; Milk is not suitable; Saccharine matters should not be abstained from altogether, but if the patient desire it you may allow a small portion once week.

### Neuroses.

Neuroses or nervous affections constitute Dr. Cullen's 2<sup>d</sup> class which he thus defines, an injury of the sense and motion without an Idiopathic Pyrexia, or any local affection, he says there is no primary pyrexia, but the disease of which I shall next treat (Tetanus) is often a febrile disease.



## TETANUS<sup>5</sup>

This disease, he very correctly places in his class Nervosae, and under Spasmi, his definition is a plastic rigidity of almost the whole body, varying according to remote causes as it either arises from something internal from cold or from a wound. It varies likewise from whatever cause it arises according to the part of the body affected: - Trismus, he considers a distinct genus, but I do not; definition, a spastic rigidity of the lower joint, he has 2 species, viz Trismus Noscentium, seizing infants under 2 months old and Trismus Senectutis, seizing people of old age, either from wounds or cold; it also arises from inflammation. Trismus inflammatorius from gout, Trismus Anthracticus and also from wounds, Trismus Vermineosus.

When Spasm afflicts the muscles of the jaws, the complaint is called Trismus, and when the muscles are generally affected it is called Tetanus of which there are varieties, viz Opisthotonos in which the body is bent backwards, Tetanus lateralis, in the body is bent backwards sideways of which I have seen instances arising from gout, & emphysema



or a bending forward of the body which is very rare indeed; Cullen never saw but one case of Tetanus in his life.

Symptoms. This complaint develops itself, very slowly, it comes on with a stiffness of the neck, which on moving causes pain, deglutition becomes difficult, there is a pain under the sternum, the body is bent backwards and the jaws approach each other, here the disease sometimes stops and it is then called Trismus, but generally the symptoms go on increasing in number and violence, the muscles of the back and limbs become stiff, the Abdominal muscles contract, those of the chest, Neck, and Head become stiff, and at length those of the Legs, the tongue is thrust between the teeth, the eyes roll about, and at length become fixed; the forehead and Nose become contracted, and now a calm of 12 or 15 minutes ensue, then the Paroxysm returns, there is watchfulness, the intellectual functions are for the most good, respiration and deglutition are difficult, great thirst, Urine is sometimes suppressed, the Bowels are costive. towards the close there is a purter from the Spine like water running down, there comes on a profuse sweat and Convulsions and death closes the scene. there



215  
is a pain in divers parts of the body as the Head, Breast, Loins &c it ends sometimes in 30 hours and generally in less than 4 days

Causes. Vegetables such as Stramonium, Henbane &c often produce a genuine Tetanus, Wounds are a cause after the infliction of the wound it appears sooner or later, from the 4<sup>th</sup> to the 30<sup>th</sup> day, but the elapse makes no difference in the violence of the disease; the better the wound looks the more apt Tetanus is to occur, it arises from cold sometimes it appears immediately after its application it also arises from the bite of a rattlesnake.

Cure. Opium has been much used, and it certainly is the best remedy in this disease and should be never omitted, Laudanum is the most proper way of giving it, give it freely. Dr. Gloster gave 1500 grs of Opium in 7 days, and the patient was cured; it should be given by the mouth, and in glisters; the last mode of Laudanum and Brandy; the tincture of the seeds of Stramonium given in the dose of ʒij every 2 hours, and by injections also is useful, but not so good as Opium; Tobacco glysters have been used with advantage, but be very cautious; Mush has been used with success given



in the dose of  $\frac{z}{ss}$  every hour and a half. Dr<sup>r</sup> <sup>216</sup>Owen  
cured with Musk and Tonce cured a desperate <sup>case</sup> with  
it. Ether, Wine, & Bark are useful, better when combi-  
-ned with Opium; Wine should be given liberally;  
Bark is very useful; Dr<sup>r</sup> Rush took undeservedly the re-  
-dit of first using Bark in this disease; for it was used  
in 1770 by the West India practitioners, but probably Dr<sup>r</sup>  
Rush never saw their remarks on this medicine.

Mostly always gave Bark after a surgical operation  
and he says Tetanus never resulted, when the disease is  
complicated with Intermittents, the Bark is of eminent  
service, sometime ago I proposed employing Arsenic in  
this disease; and it has been used in febrile cases resul-  
-ting from the Gout after Bleeding, Blistering &c and  
with the happiest, you should give 40 Drops, Fowlers  
solution every hour and a half till the symptoms are  
alluviated, might not large doses of Mustard be gi-  
-ven with success, Saunders says it is useful. Hunter  
recommended the Sugar of Lead but it is no use.  
Perhaps we are unsuccessful in using opium, because we  
give it too largely, at first, we should graduate the do-  
-ses beginning with small ones; Opium combined with,



217  
The carbonate of Potass has been used with success.  
Mercury has been used with success. Clark cured the  
disease by Mercurial frictions; the mercury was rub-  
-bed in plentifully till the mouth became affected;  
he was in the habit of giving 3grs of calomel every night  
and bark in the day, and also applying Mercury to  
the wound, and after such treatment, he says Tetanus  
never was good the result of a wound, his practice was  
good, a mercurial fever should always be excited in such  
cases, I visited a Lady who had wounded her finger, her  
fever was high; I bled, blistered and cupped her, on the 3<sup>d</sup>  
day I gave her calomel and continued using it till the 7<sup>th</sup>  
when symptoms of Tetanus came on and in about 4 hours  
a Salivation came on and removed all the symptoms  
of Tetanus (shegornell) much is to be expected from the  
use of Mercury, if the mercurial fever can be excited  
soon enough, which can generally be done; Mr. Brice  
gave the blue vitriol internally, it may be tried, the oil  
has been employed; Cullen used Barbadoes Tar, the  
cold bath has been highly recommended, it was em-  
-ployed in this complaint as early as the time of Hip-  
-pocrates, it was particularly recommended by Dr.



218

Right, Clark says it never fails of doing harm, Currie consi-  
= ders it serviceable, and recommends suddenly immersing the  
patient during the Paroxysm; I have not much experience in  
the Cold bath; but in those cases, in which I have employed  
it and in others which have been communicated to me it has  
generally proved fatal, and such a result will appear re-  
= sponsable when we consider that Cold and moisture applied  
to the Body, when in a sweat, are a frequent cause of Tetanus  
as also the drinking of cold water. The warm bath has been  
strongly recommended and it certainly is useful and attended  
with no danger, but you should never put your patient in the  
bath against his will: the Bath may be impregnated with  
soap, Alkali &c. Heat applied by Steam and the actual cau-  
= tery have been recommended. Blisters and Sinapism have  
been used this complaint, they should be large and strong  
applied to the Spine, Neck, Wrists, Ankles &c.

It would seem that bleeding was improper. I have employ-  
= ed it with advantage at the same time putting Cantharides in  
the wound, and using opium, this complaint sometimes puts on  
the form of fever and then Bleeding should entirely be practised  
Prismus has been cured by a flow of blood from Hemorrhoidal vessels  
Might not vaccination be of service in Tetanus? I am in



<sup>219</sup>  
favour of the opinion because the accession of small pox  
has cured it

Hippocrates employed Stimulatives; as costiveness gene-  
rally attends. Cantharides may be of service, drastic Cath-  
artics are useful in Idiopathic tetanus from cold; Dr  
H Jones of N Carolina, in a case of Tetanus gave of Jalap  
and Calomel each 20 grs every 2 hours, till 4 doses were ta-  
ken, and then 3 doses of the same quantity every 6 hours  
and his patient recovered, if the patient is not capable of  
taking the medicine by the mouth, Emetics should be em-  
ployed.

After once having Tetanus, its impression remains during  
life viz. a staring eye and a Mariaal appearance.

On dissection there is sometimes an effusion on the brain;  
but generally there is no peculiar appearance produced  
by the Disease.

The Symptomatic Tetanus is more fatal than the  
Idiopathic. Nearly allied to and I think a variety  
of Tetanus is Catochus, in which there is a spasm  
crises generally, It differs from Tetanus in this being  
acute whilst Catochus last for years, and there is no  
violent agitation of the Chest, or difficulty of breathing



220

the cure is similar to that of Tetanus; it does arise from  
lesion but depends on violent passions of the mind.

Another disease of a similar kind is called *Raphania*,  
it is thus described by Cullen. A Spasmodic constric-  
-tion of the Joints with convulsive agitations and most  
violent periodical pain. It does originate from eating any  
thing. In the last three diseases the spasm is Tonic  
but in Epilepsy, and others it is Chronic.

By Convulsions, we mean that jerking kind of muscu-  
-lar motion, which we experience while we are sensible;  
Savage has convulsions from wounds, worms, Plithora  
and floth evacuations which are certain.

### EPILEPSY.

Cullen's definition is the following; a convulsion of  
the Muscles with Sleep, the idiopathic species are  
3<sup>VR</sup>. 1<sup>st</sup> *Epilepsia cerebialis* attacking without any  
manifest cause, without any sense of uneasiness pre-  
-ceding except perhaps slight vertigo or Scotoma.

2<sup>nd</sup> *Epilepsia Sympathica* without any manifest  
cause, but preceded by the sensation of a kind of irri-  
-sing from a certain of the body, towards the head and



Q<sup>d</sup> 27<sup>1</sup> Epilepsia Occasionalis arising from a manifest irritation and ceasing on the removal of that irritation, varying according to the difference of the irritating matter, thus it may arise; The symptomatic arises from injuries of the head, pain, worms, poison, from the repulsion of the stop, or an effusion of any other acid humour, from eructations in the Stomach, from passions of the mind, from an immoderate Hemorrhagia or from debility, Cullen.

This disease is attended with insensibility, and occurs periodically with affections of the mind; the patient falls down suddenly without sense, he is then affected with great agitations the tongue is agitated; the Urine, Semen and faeces are poured out, froth issues from the mouth &c Hematemesis occurs when the convulsions cease, the patient becomes quiet and generally recovers, we may readily, whether the insensibility is feigned by applying volatile alkali to the nose or by sticking a sharp instrument into a sensible part of the Body.

Some suppose the disease to be influenced by the moon in my opinion the changes and the weight of the atmosphere influence the disease, all kinds of exerts will reproduce it.



It is hereditary, it is produced by frights, blows and horror. If it comes on early in life, and does not disappear about the age of puberty, it will continue through life. On the dissection the Brain is found indurated, the internal part of the cranium is carious, projection of the bones, strong concretions and tumours there are substances like hydatids in the Tunica Arachnoidea and Pus has been found under the Pia Mater.

Cure. There are many opinions concerning Bleeding; I have generally bled in this disease, and when it arises from Plethora or a suppression of the Menses, moderate bleeding should never be omitted; Issues should also be used, Plasters and sinapism are of great service, they may be used during the Paroxysms, and in the intervals, perhaps even before Opium, they will prevent the Paroxysms; Purgatives are all important and will themselves cure the disease.

Emetics have been used with great advantage, you should give Ipecac, Blue Vitrol or White Vitrol an hour or two before the expected paroxysms; I have produced full purging 50 times without injury to the Head. Di-gilatis in epilepsy of great irritability inclining to Plethora may be employed with benefit, but should not be given in cases indicating the use of Tonics



229 There are many cases in which Opium would be a certain remedy, given so as not to produce Sleep, but Opium will sometimes produce *Aura Epileptica*; it is well adapted to those cases arising from Horror, hypocy. amus has cured this disease, *Stramonium* has been too highly by Archer, but the seeds are useful as a palliative, and sometimes cure, Jennings gave them in pills with Gum Arabic dose 1 gr. increased as far as the patient can bear when there are symptoms of plethora, they should not be given.

A cataplasm of Tobacco applied over the pit of the stomach is reported by Currie to affect a complete cure. he applied it a half hour before the Paroxysm came on, *Billadonna* has cured some cases, it should be used in Atonic Epilepsy, and in cases of great irritability and with no plethora, Currie used it <sup>with</sup> *Chalcedon* and with success, it should be combined with Valerian and Casiput Oil.

Dr. Johnson chewed orange peel for Epilepsy. The root of the wild valerian may be given in powder, infusion, decoction and Tinctura, many



have tried it with success, and I can add to their <sup>2<sup>nd</sup></sup> testimonies, the dose is  $\text{j}\mathfrak{z}$ , 2 or 3 times a day gradually increased. It is certainly adapted to those cases arising from Worms, of which I have cured several cases when all other anthelmintics had failed, the root should be gathered before the leaves come out, I have seen Hemip<sup>er</sup>ania cured by it, I have, not found Camphor use-  
ful alone but combined with the Cuprum Ammo-  
niacum it is of service; Op gall has been used with benefit, but perhaps it is not better than other bitters but has cured the disease, Asafetida may be useful, the preparations of Tin have been used, but those of Iron have been used with great advantage given in large doses. The Cuprum Ammoniacum is valuable in this disease, I have cured some and relieved many by it, the dose is  $\frac{1}{6}$  of a Gr or  $\frac{1}{8}$  gradually increased combined with Ginger or some other aromatic in this way no bad consequences will result. The flowers and the pul-  
phate of Zinc are pretty good remedies I have cured some cases with them, but I cannot say to what particular cases they are adapted, the sugar of lead has been used, the nitrate of silver has cured some



cases, relieved some and been ineffectual in others, you should begin with very small doses gradually increasing them; 10 grs has been given in 24 hours. I have alleviated the symptoms with it. I consider it a great Tonic and good in extreme debility attended with nocturnal pollutions, Mercury may cure the disease as it lasts sometime: Cinnabar and Calomel are said to have cured some cases, I have not seen much good result from the use of Mercury but it may be of service, the salivation should be slight and not extended to Exhalants: **Rush** thought the sugar of Lead acted by producing a new disease in the intestines, but I think it is not adapted to the cure of this disease, Arsenic would no doubt cure it, the cold bath may be used in some cases, but when there is a determination to the Head it is hurtful; the patient should be kept awake when the Paroxysm is expected, and the horizontal position. change of climate, with change of custom and diet are of great importance, avoid all causes of excessive passions, and an excess in every but Chastity, often disposes to the disease.

Perhaps it will always be safe to cure this



disease, as it often produces other diseases, as Consumption

## Chorea.

Cullen's definition is as follows, attacking those, who have not yet arrived at puberty, most commonly within the 14<sup>th</sup> year, with convulsive motions for the most part of one side, in attempting the voluntary motions of the hands and arms, resembling the gesticulations of Mountebanks, in walking, rather dragging one of their feet after them, than lifting them; It often occurs about the 5<sup>th</sup> year, about pregnancy & about 14, the eyes lose their lustre, the countenance is pale, the Speech and deglutition are impaired.

Chorea is much less common in this than in the Old country: Sydenham cured it by alternate bleeding and purging; Cullen did not like bleeding, I have cured it by bleeding, after all other remedies had failed, purging is very important for which I refer you to Hasnilton's work, Digitalis has been used and in some cases it is well adapted. Tonics and astringents are also important especially the Bark, Antispasmodics combined with bark have been of service even in those cases to which



pregnant women are subject, but in these last bleeding is better adapted. Cold bath has been highly spoken of and I am surprised Cullen has not ~~mentioned~~ <sup>mentioned</sup> it. the preparations of Iron and Zinc have been used, this disease has been cured by the Mineral solution, Antispasmodics and Anthelmintics have been employed, <sup>Electricity also</sup> in many cases in some of which it was serviceable, in others injurious; Might not the Rhus Radicans be of service? when from repelled itch it is proper to recall the disease, Blisters are proper. Chorea has been known to be epidemic, and Camp Meetings may have a great agency in producing it.

### Pertussis.

Cullen's definition, a contagious disease, Convulsive strangling cough, reiterated with noisy inspiration frequent vomiting; It is as usual attended with symptoms of Catarrhal fever, at first little is expectorated as it advances, more is expectorated with relief. the face during the Paroxysm is flushed with Blood, attended



228

with involuntary discharges of Urine, sometimes there is fever attended with exacerbations, in the evening, sometimes a perfect intermittent, its duration is various, from weeks to a more protracted period; warm weather puts an end to it, when the paroxysm terminates by vomiting it is favourable, when bleeding at the nose follows, the disease is protracted, it ends sometimes in Apoplexy, Syncope and Hydrocephalus Internus, and it sometimes leaves behind an affection of the Lungs ending in consumption, it is not I think contagious, but depends on a certain state of the Atmosphere; It has been supposed to have its seat in the intestines, Trachea, Lungs & Larynx, it appears that there is something peculiar predisposing the Body to it, as to all other diseases, to which we are subject but once in our lives.

Cure. The indications of cure are first to moderate the violence of the disease by purging, bleeding, nauseatives, antispasmodics, Gum Ammoniac & Emetics and nauseatives are by far the most important set of remedies, but full vomiting, I think not so good as nauseatives, the Sulphur Zinc for this purpose is very excellent in the form of Cloeseley's vitriolic solution, copied in the same



229  
way to nauseate is good; Opium for the purpose of sed-  
-lexiating, is moderating the cough is better than any other  
narcotic. The brown mixture with a large proportion of  
wine is very good, Cicuta and other narcotics have been u-  
-sed, I have bled with advantage in this disease, in the strong  
plethoric, Children who have it violently bleeding should  
always be used, when combined with an Intermitent, bark  
is proper, with Tinct Cantharides & paragon it is said  
to be almost infallible; Oak bark and Chisletor have been  
used, Sugar of Lead and Arsenic have been used with ad-  
-vantage, Bleeding, Blistering, and Emetics are to be used  
during the use of Arsenic and the Sugar of Lead, Cantharides  
and Turpentine have been used, also Mustk & Camphor  
with advantage; frictions of Oil Turbith; to the spine  
is useful, Blisters are very important, for vomiting  
after the disease give Rhubarb, Change of air, places dis-  
-tant from marsh, miasma. Cold bath has been used  
to restore the Patient, and break the Paroxysm, but I  
have not much opinion of it.

Finis.



l=  
hor  
1

u=  
ing

d

k

o

e

=

o

o

o

=

o

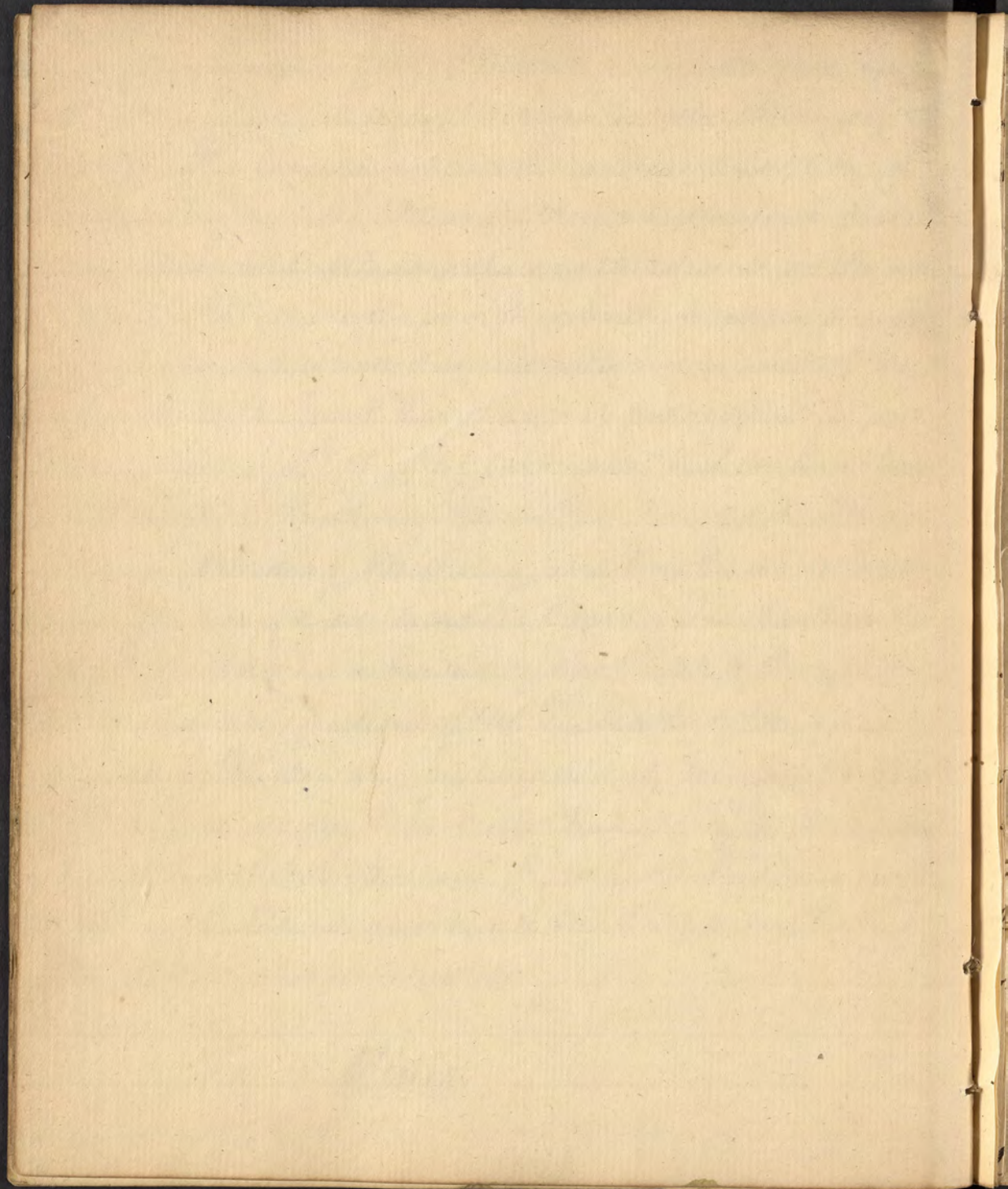
o

o

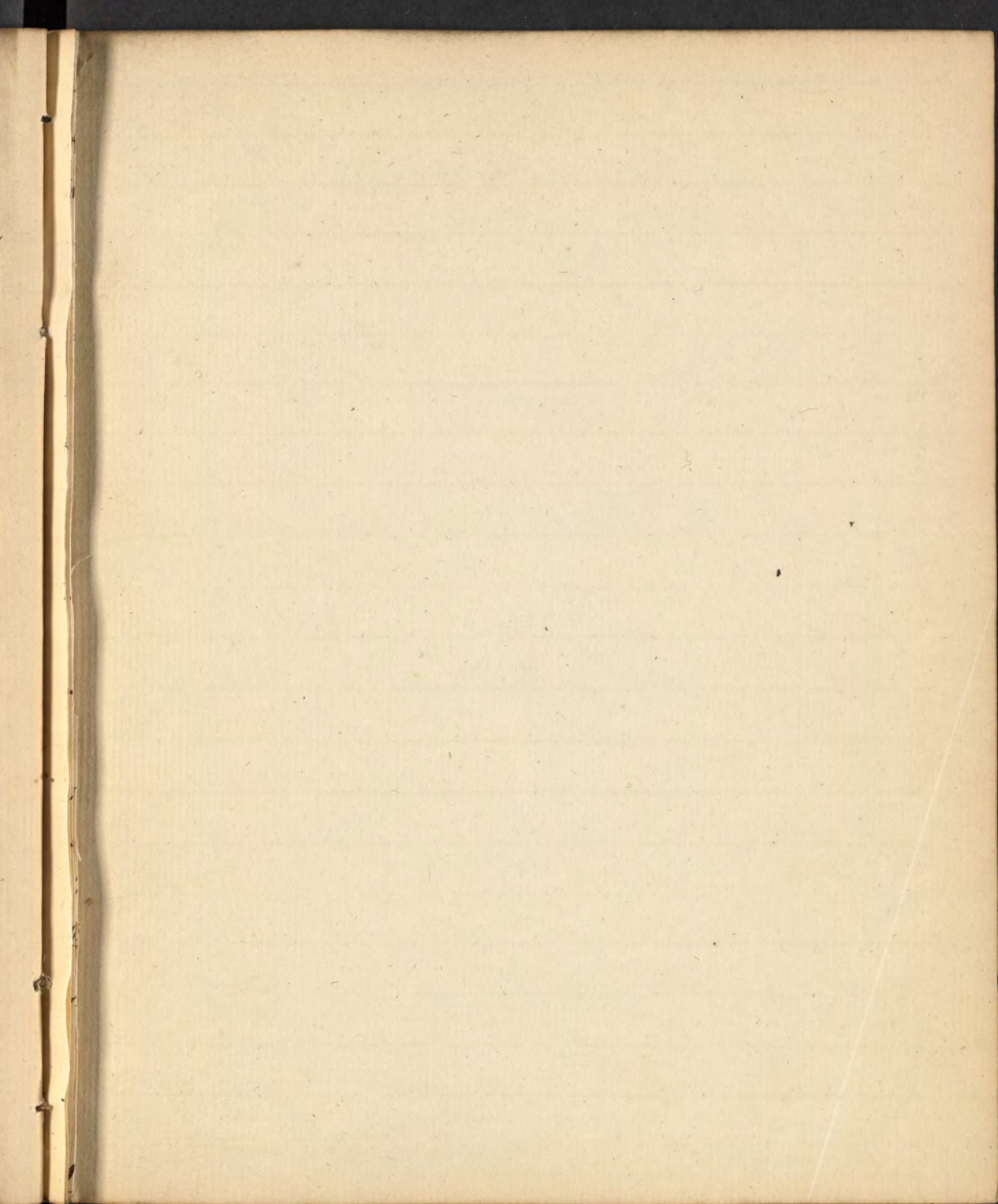
o

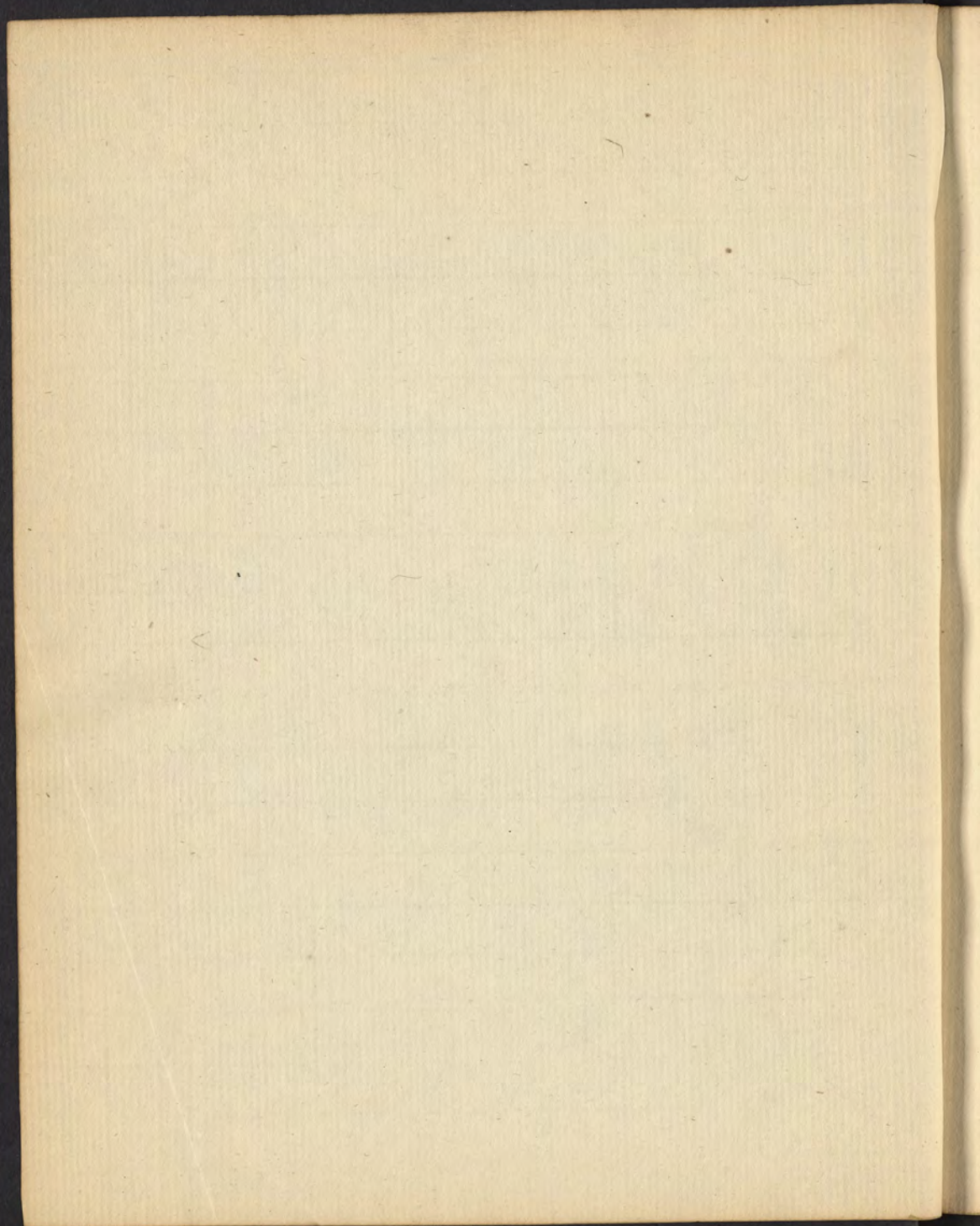
o

o

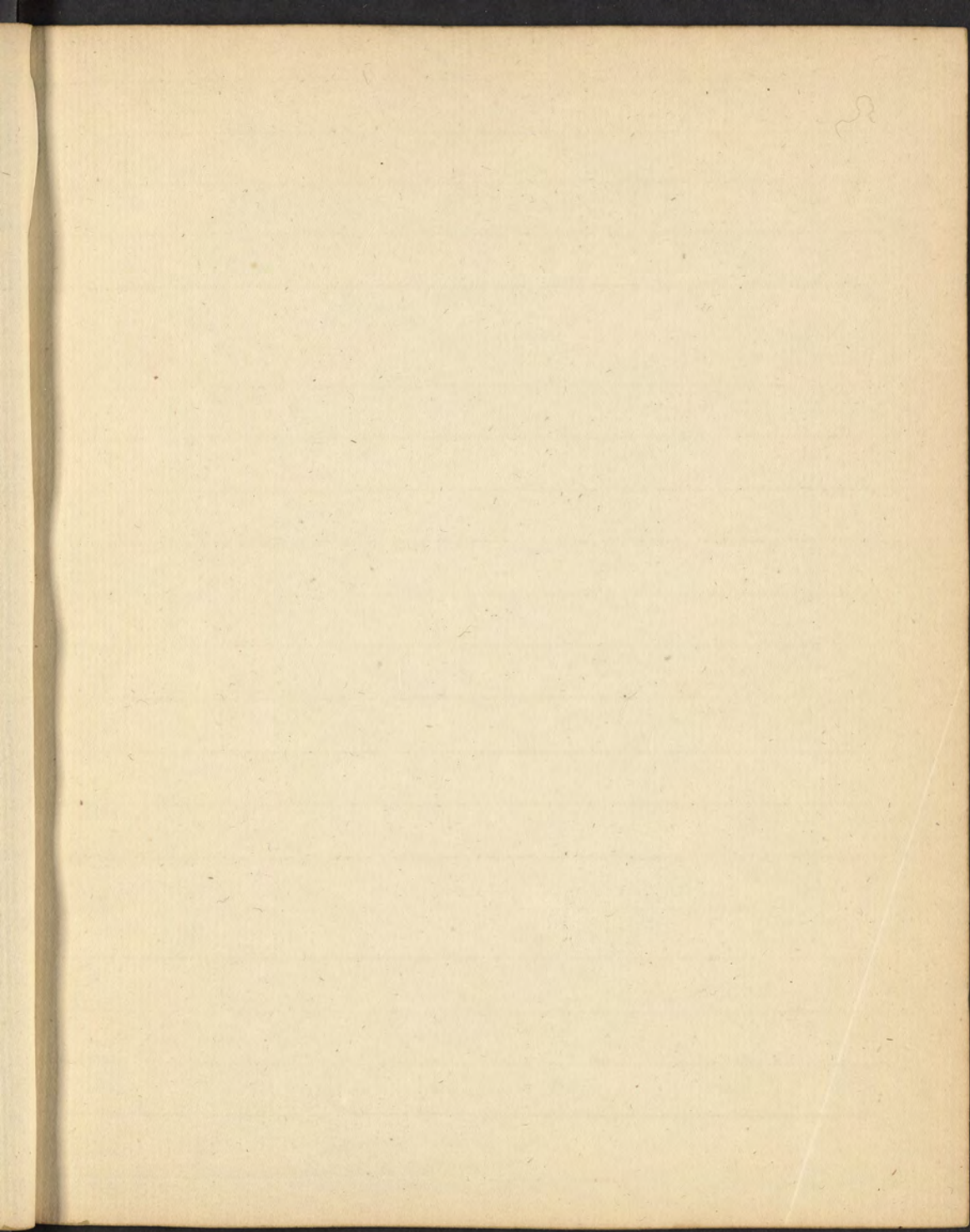


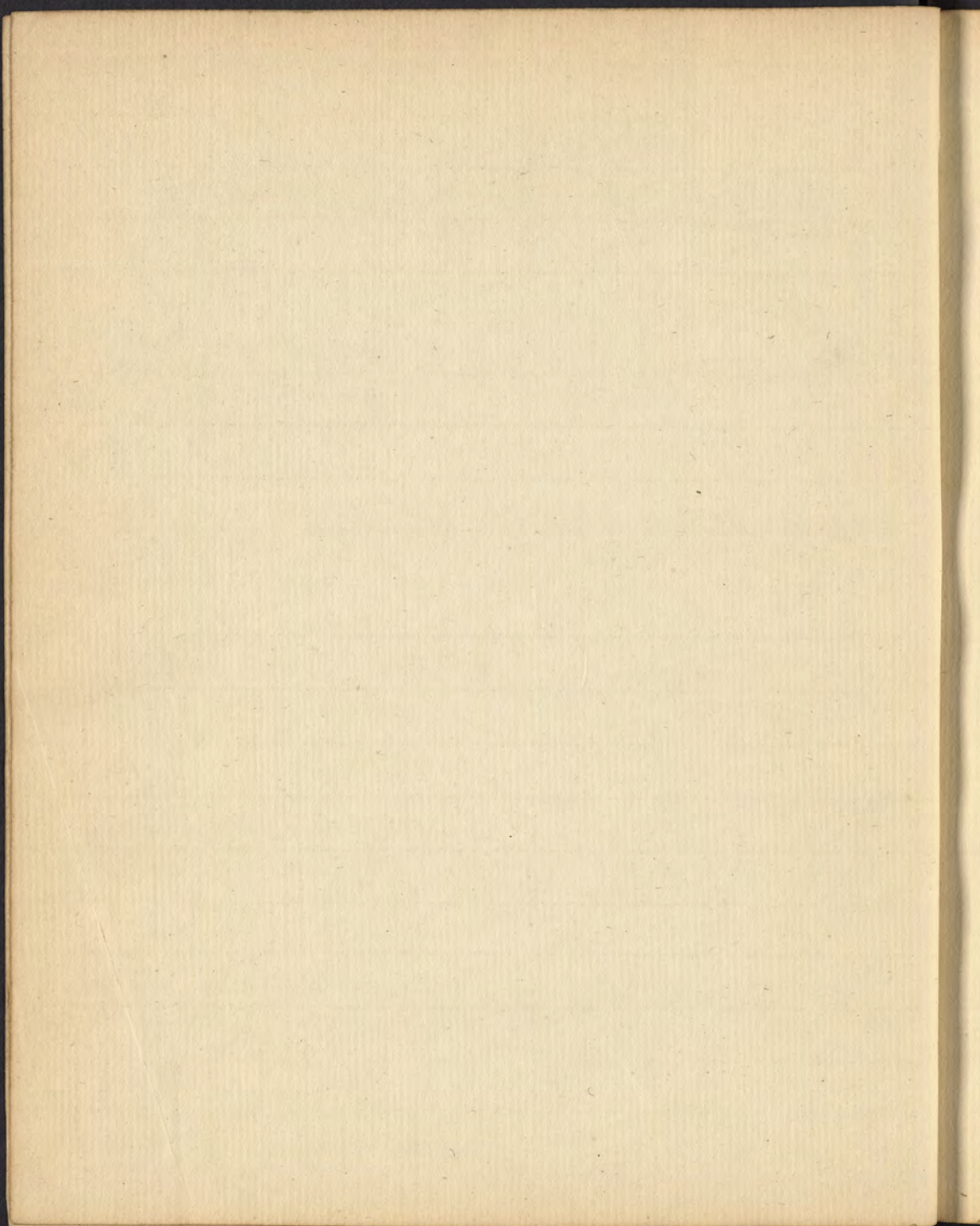




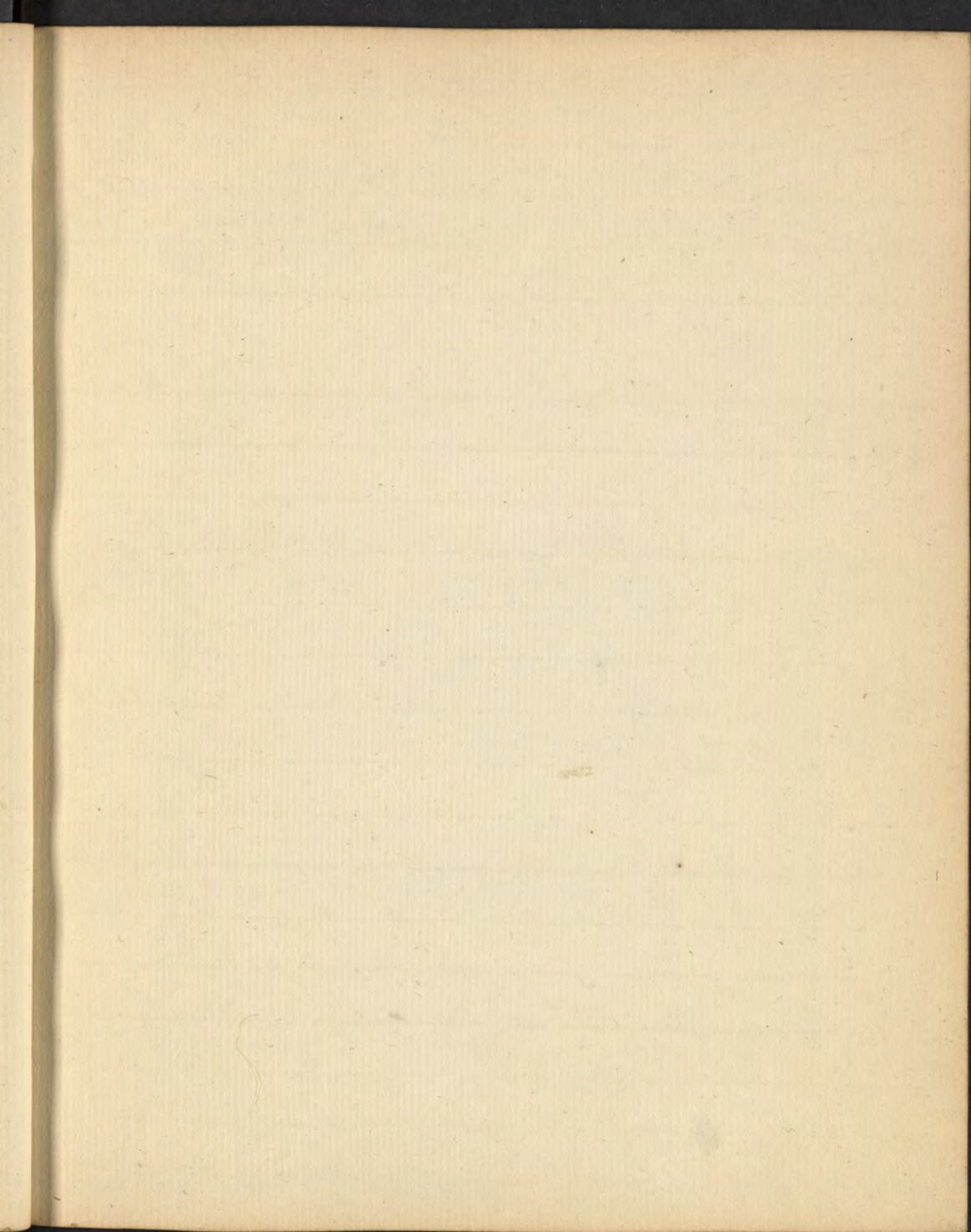


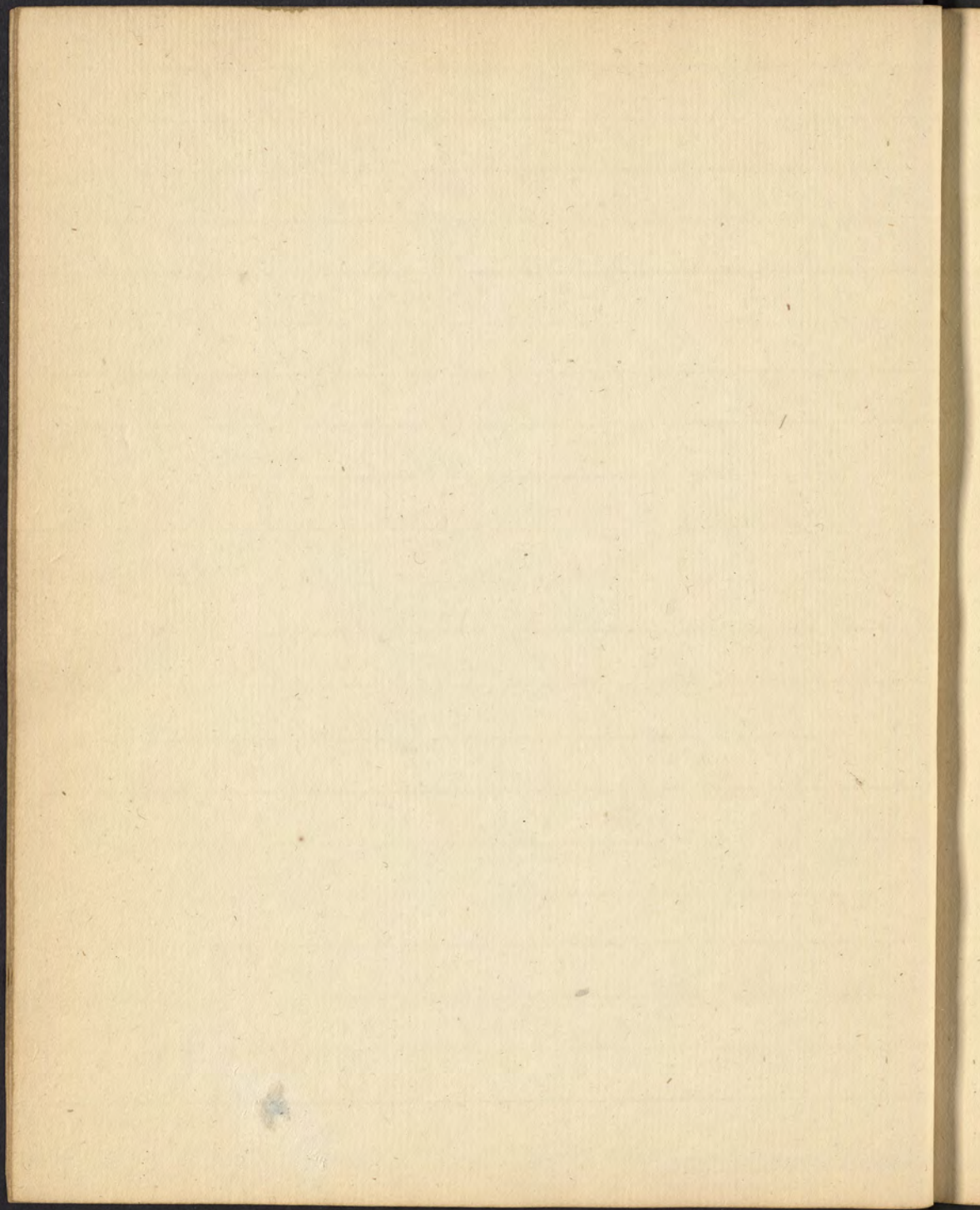




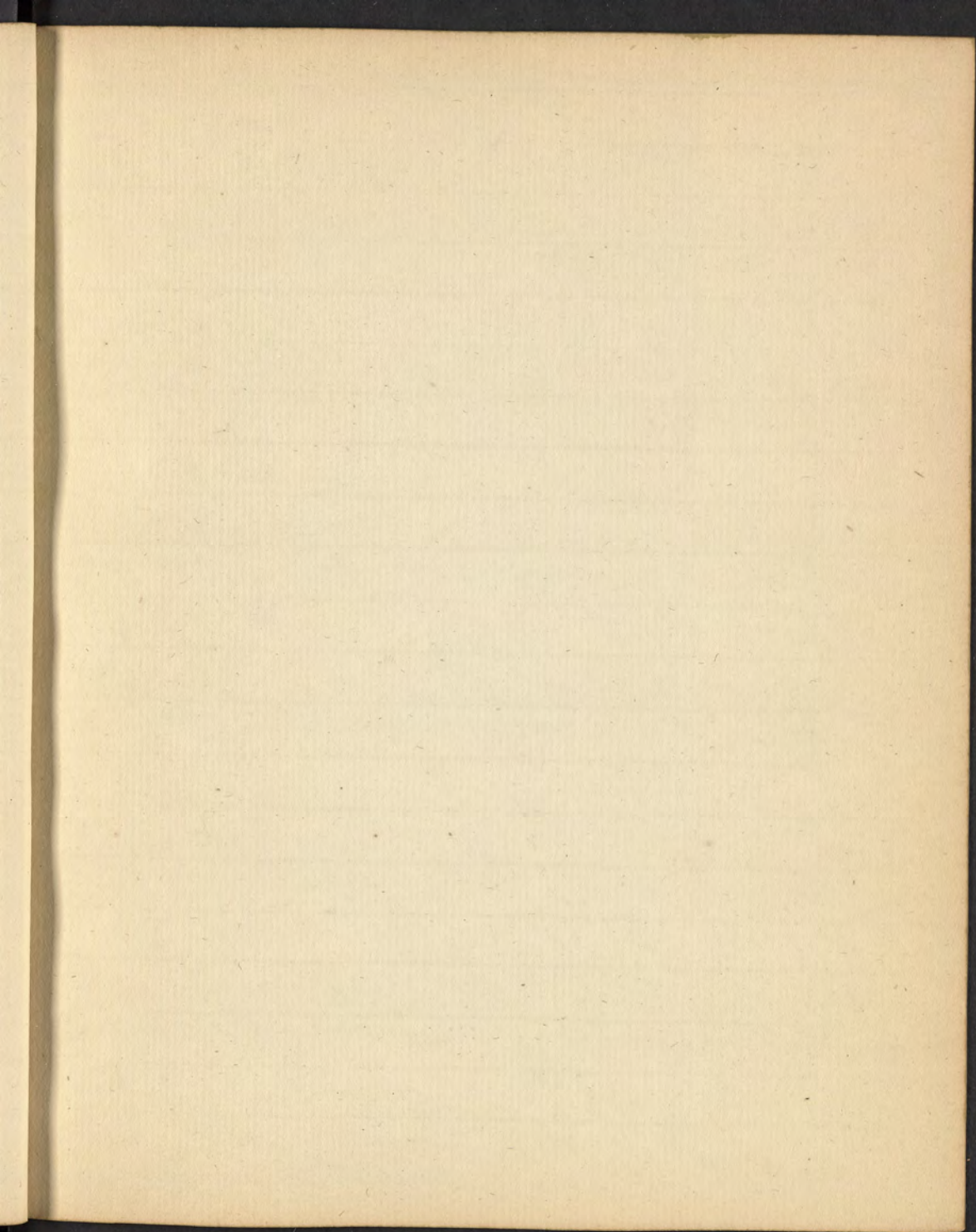


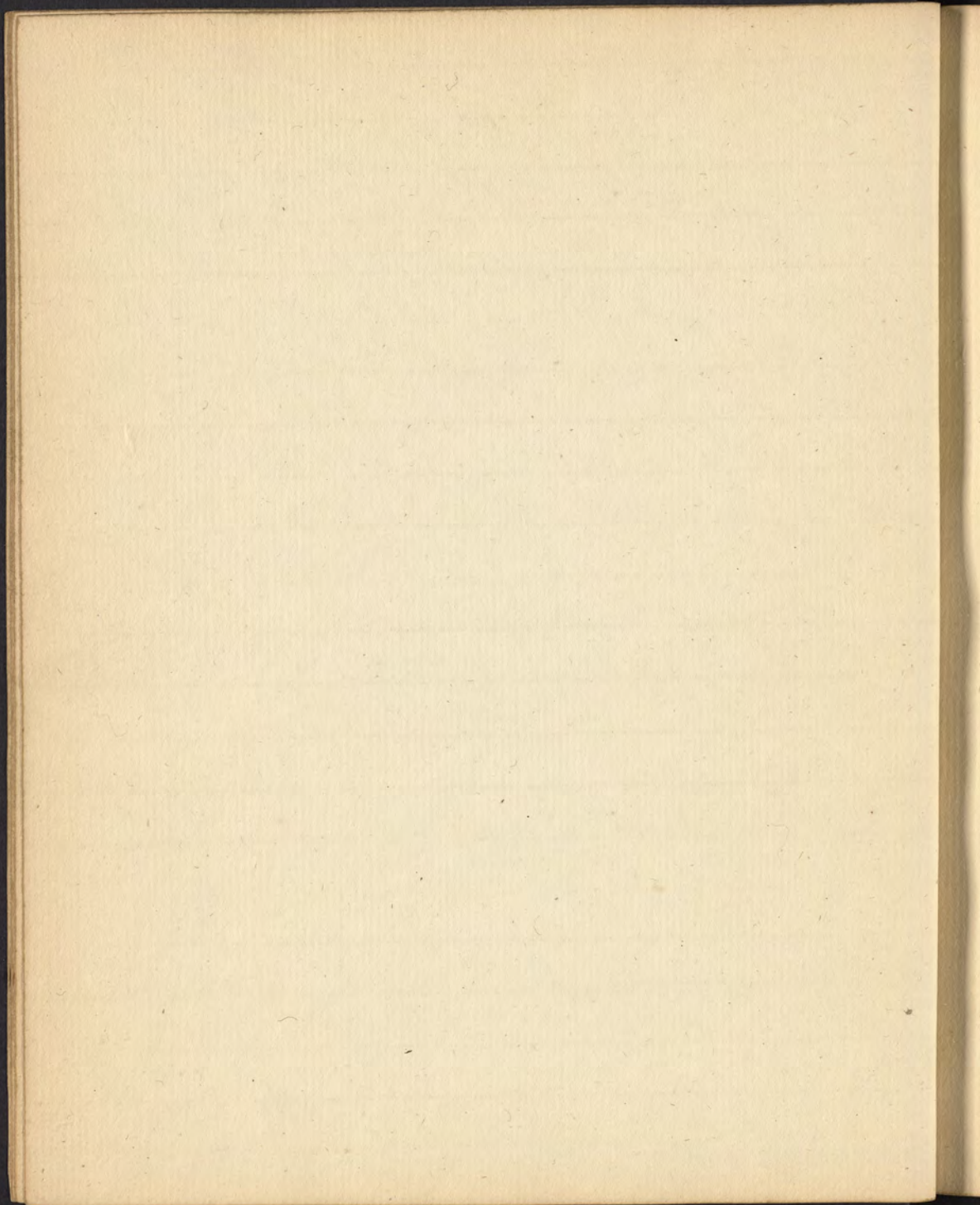




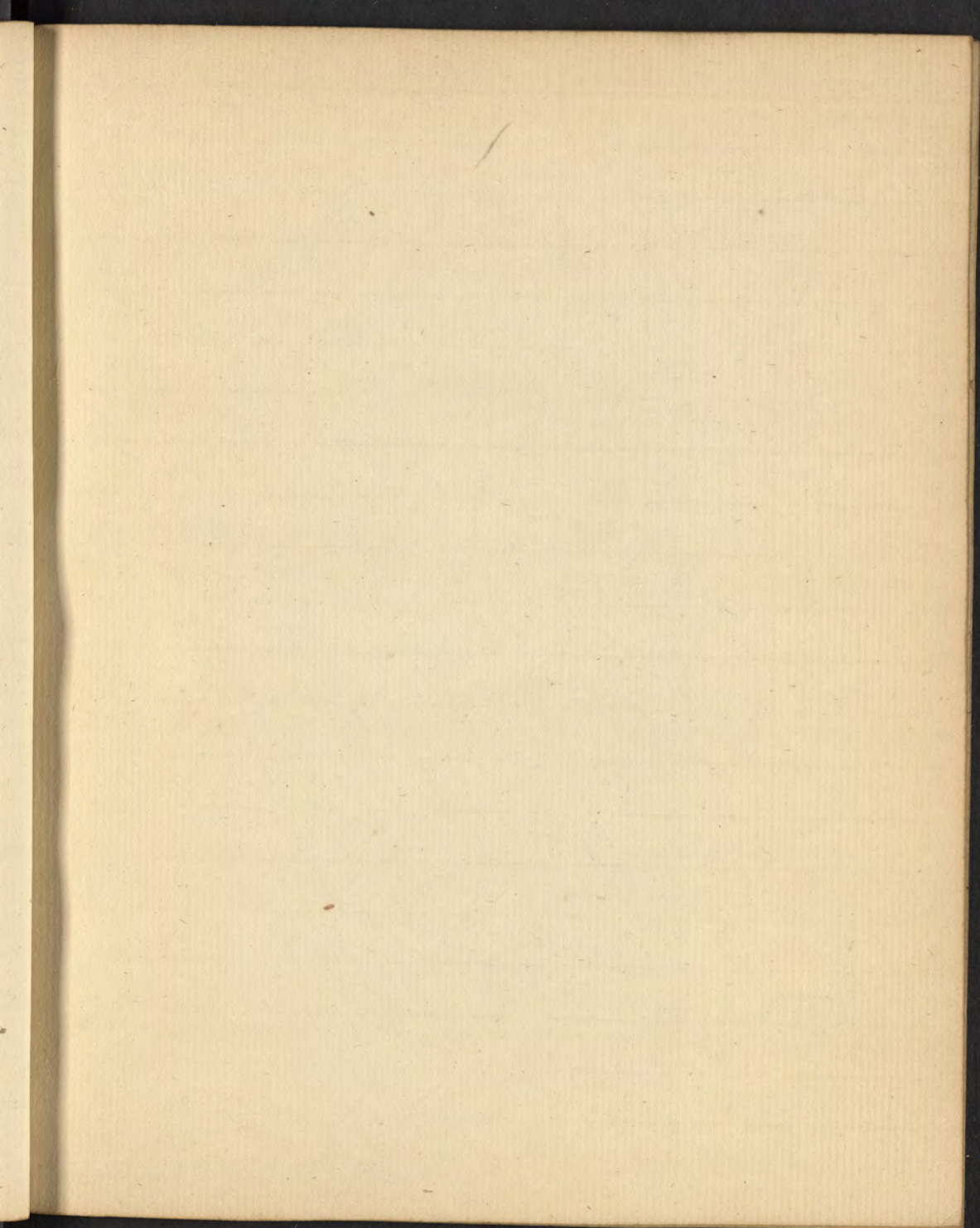


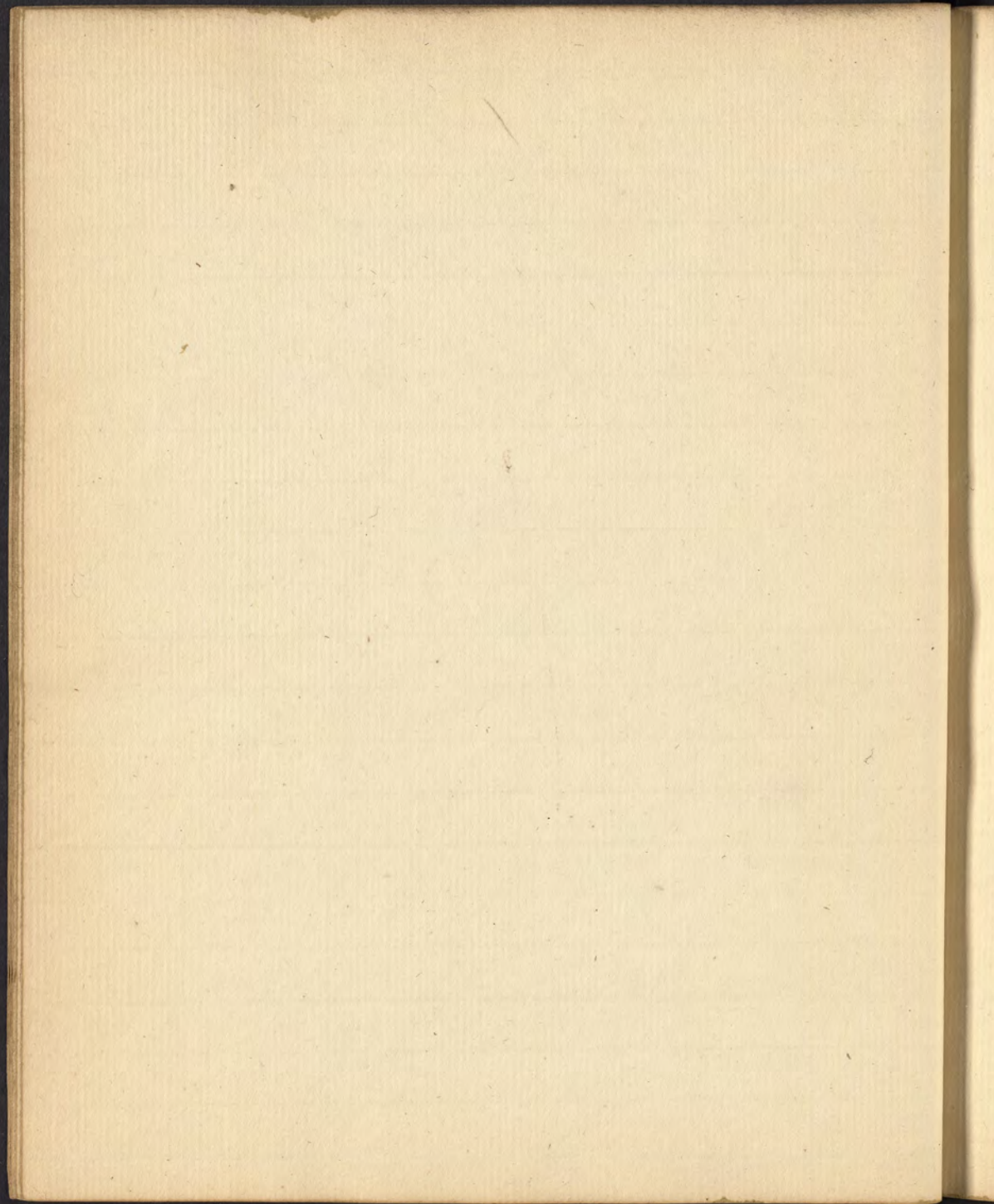




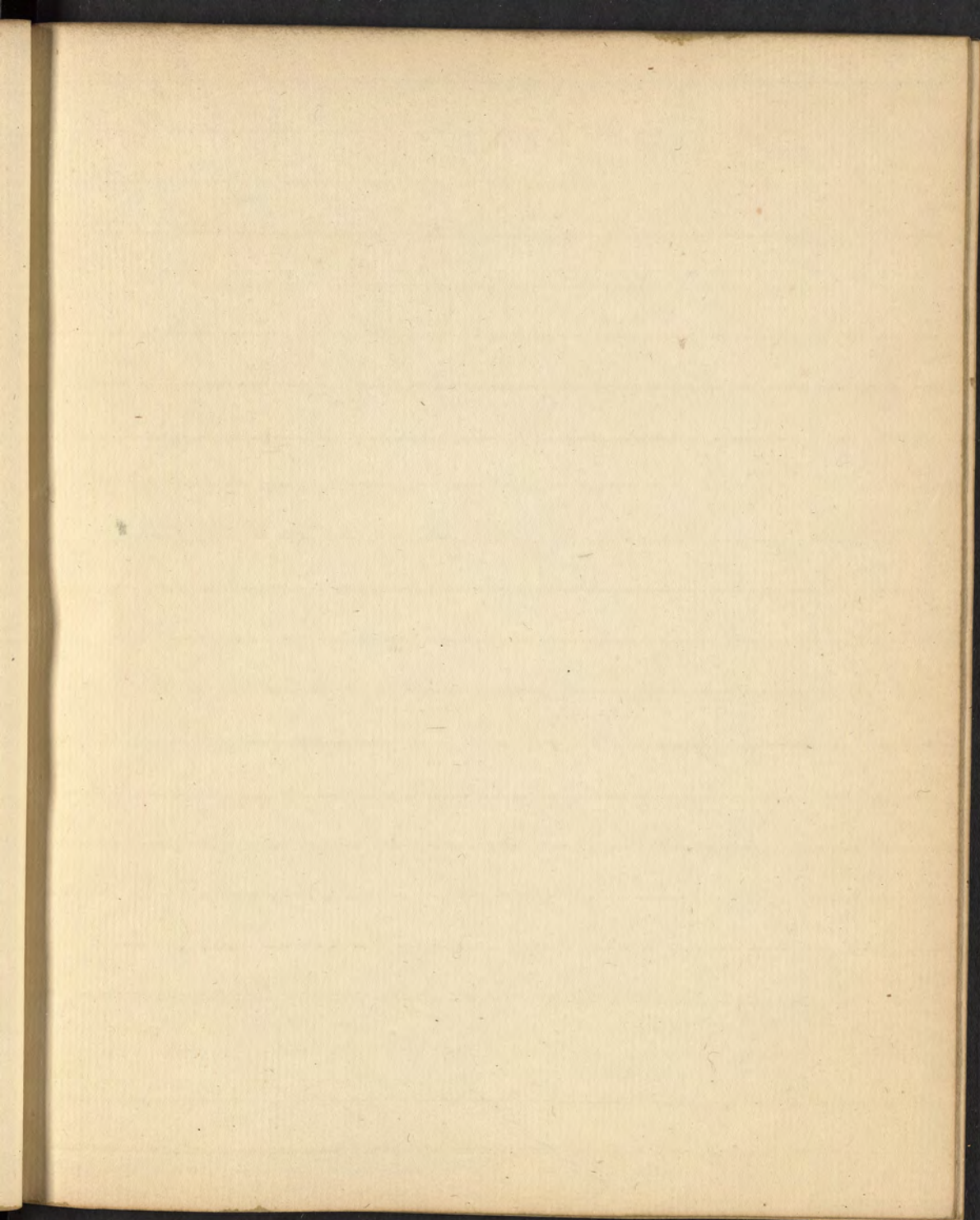


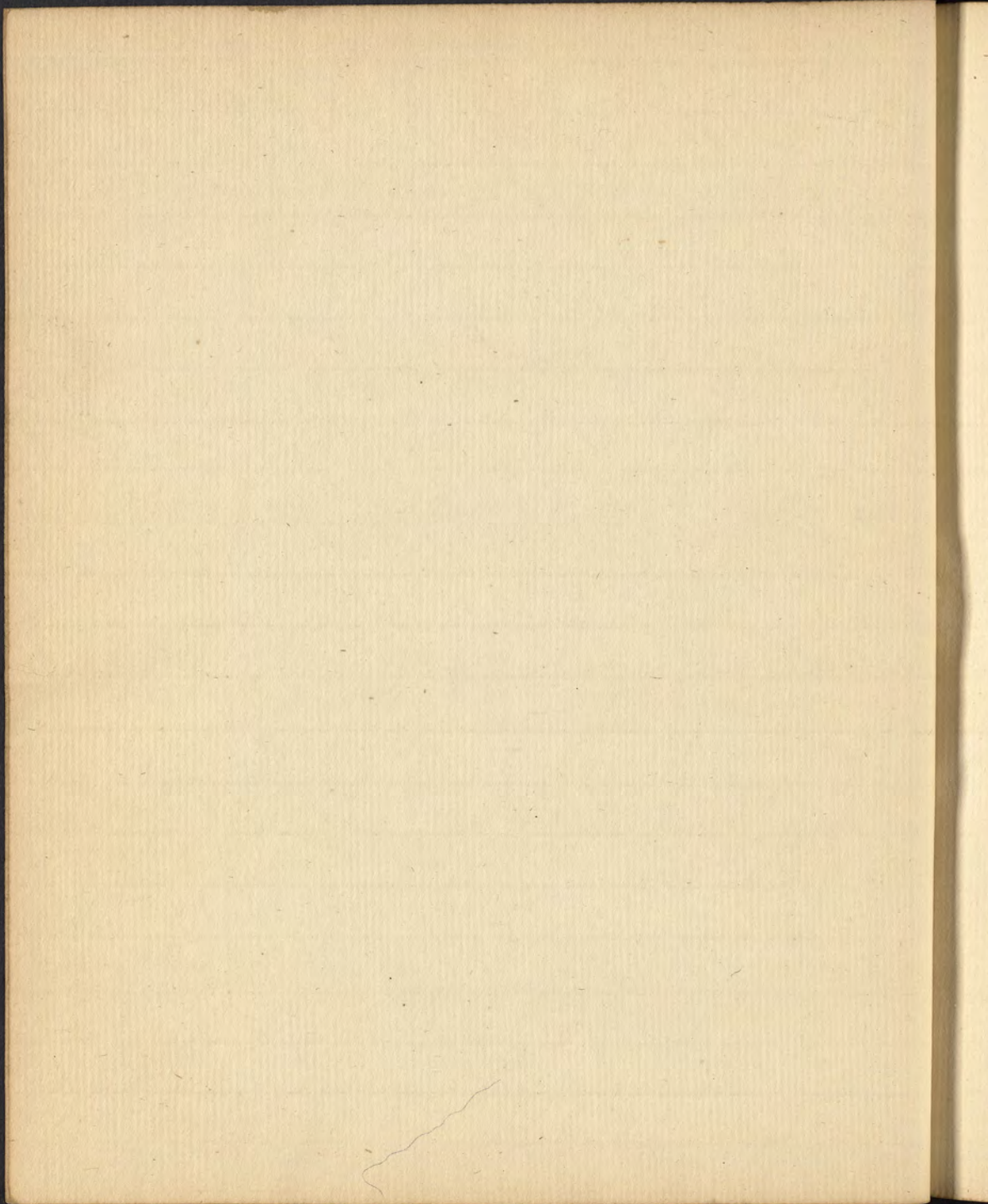




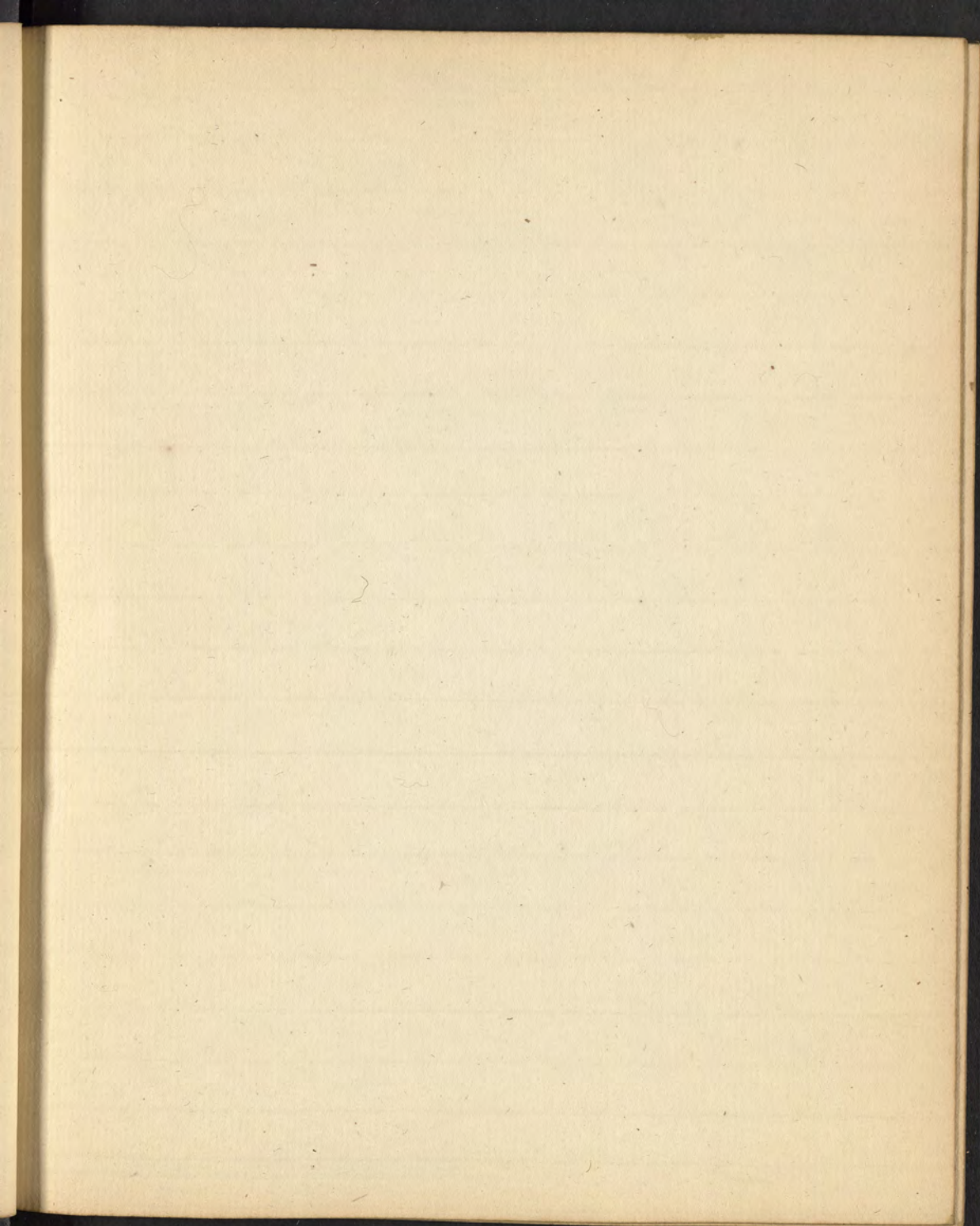


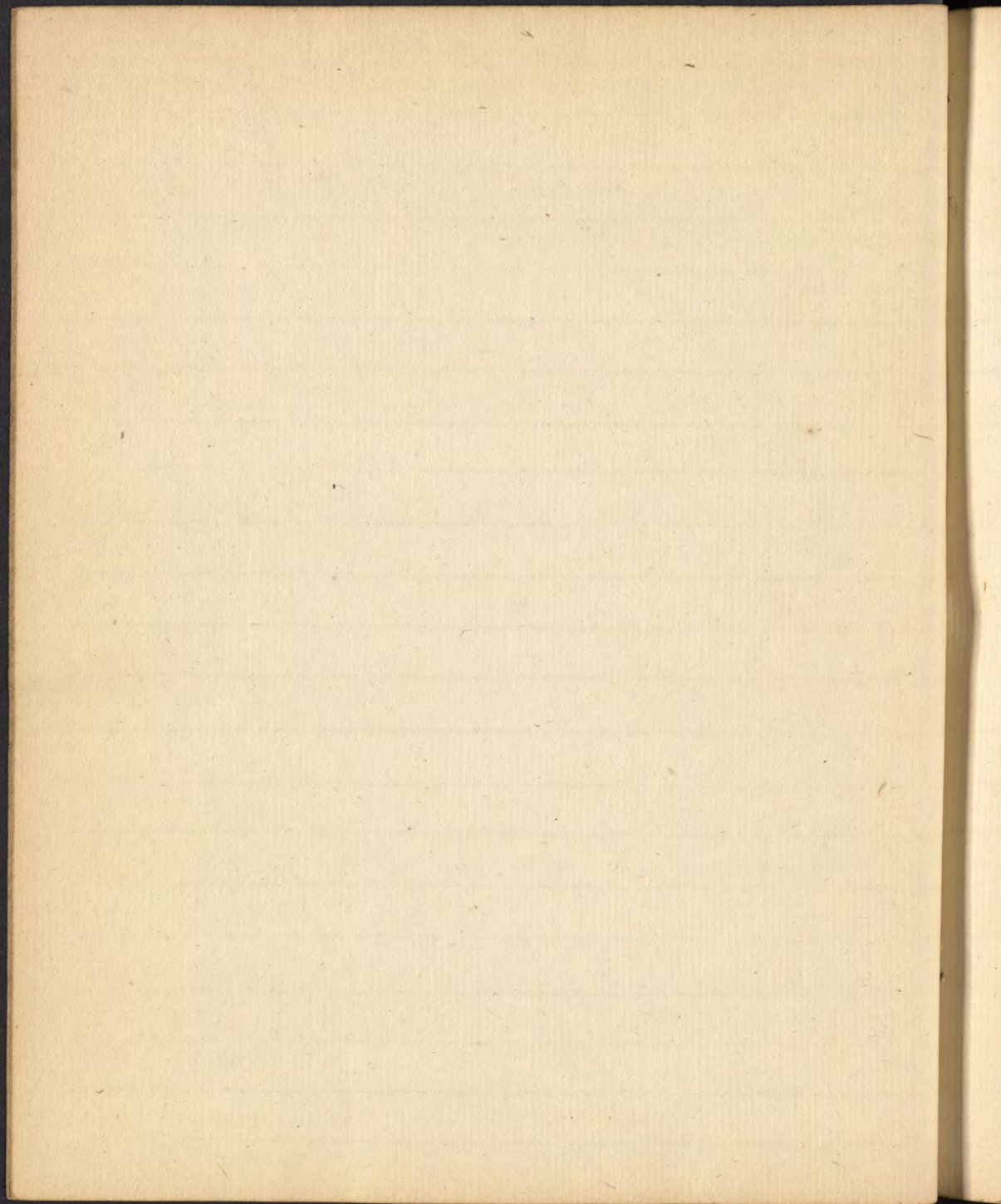




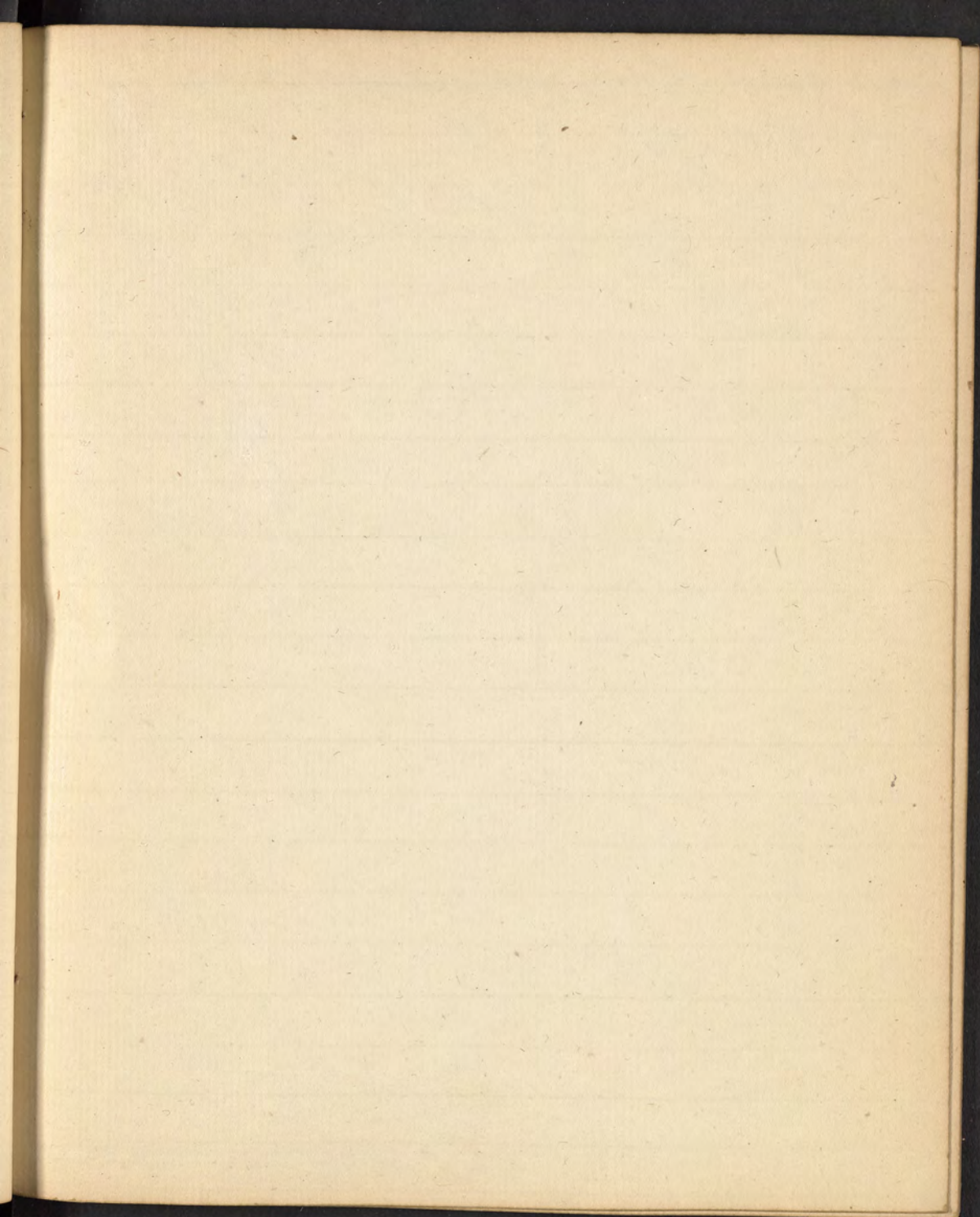


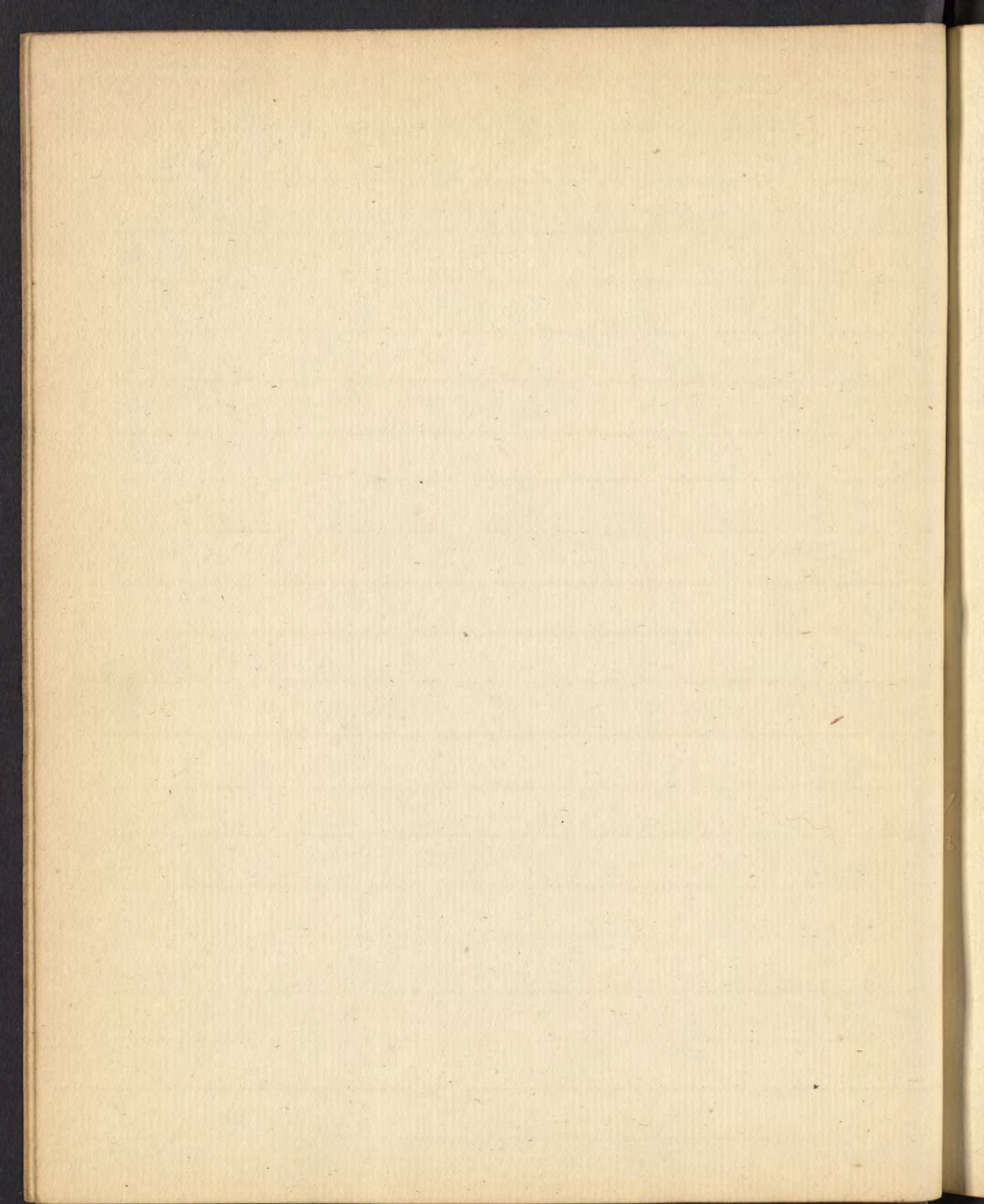




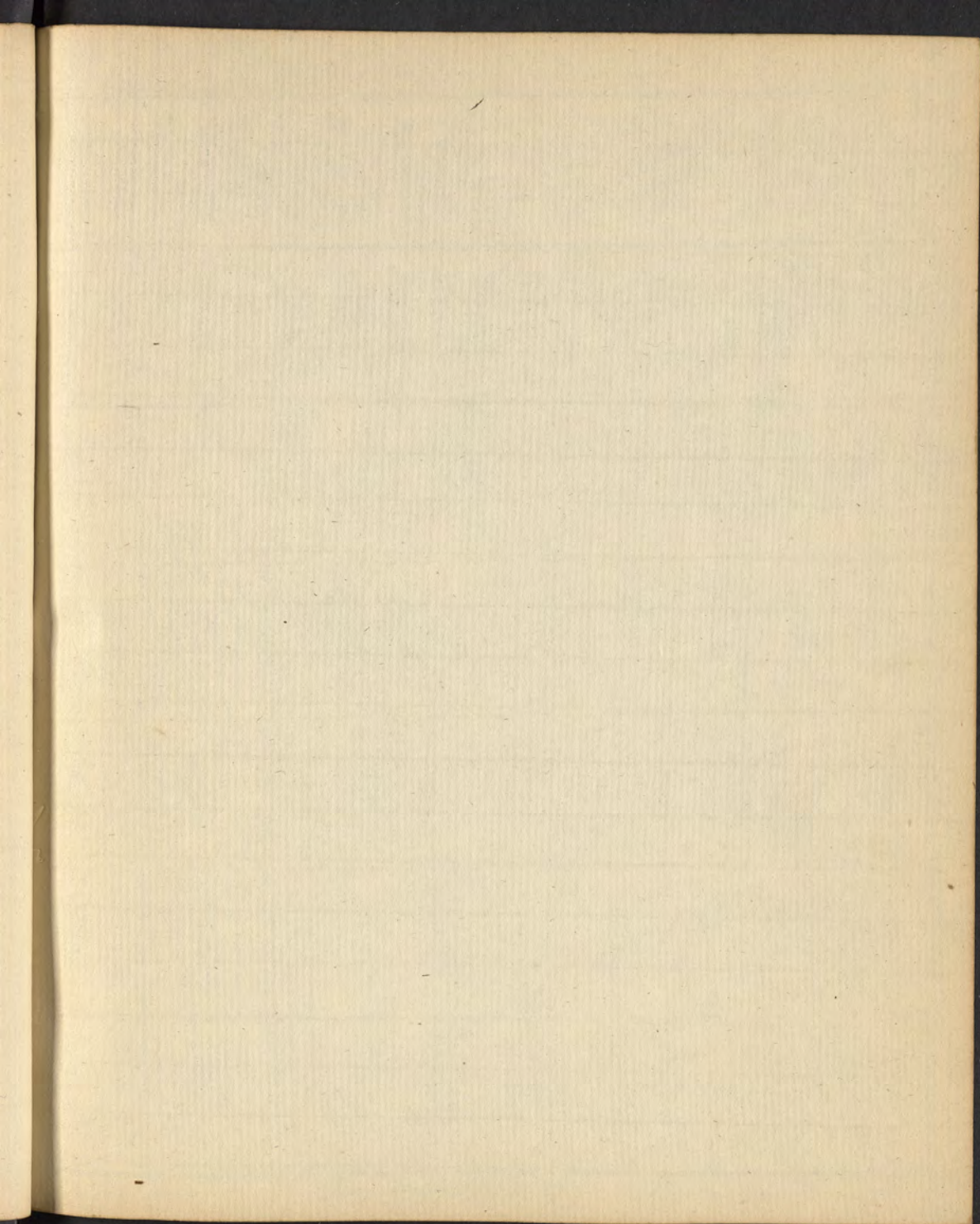


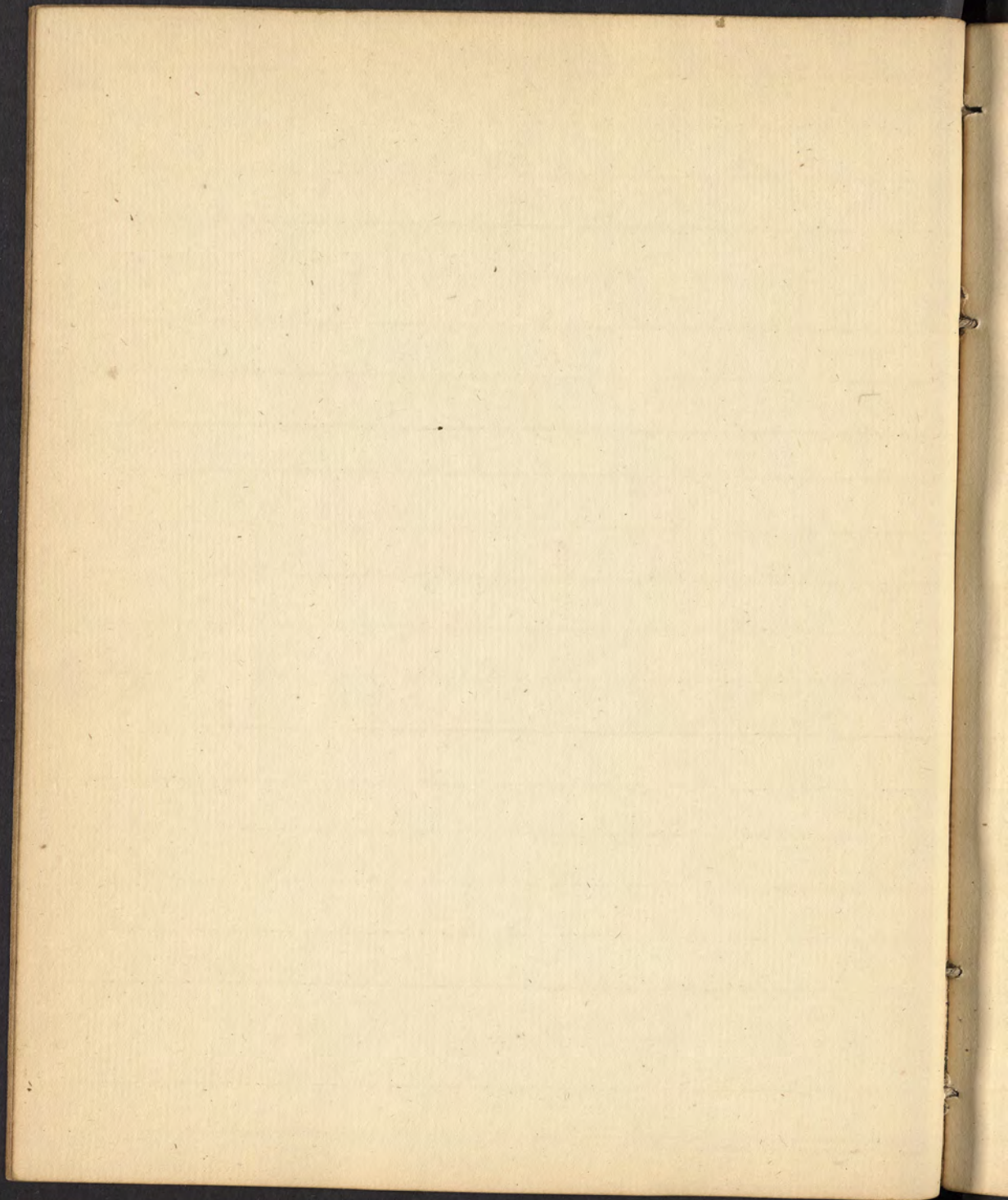




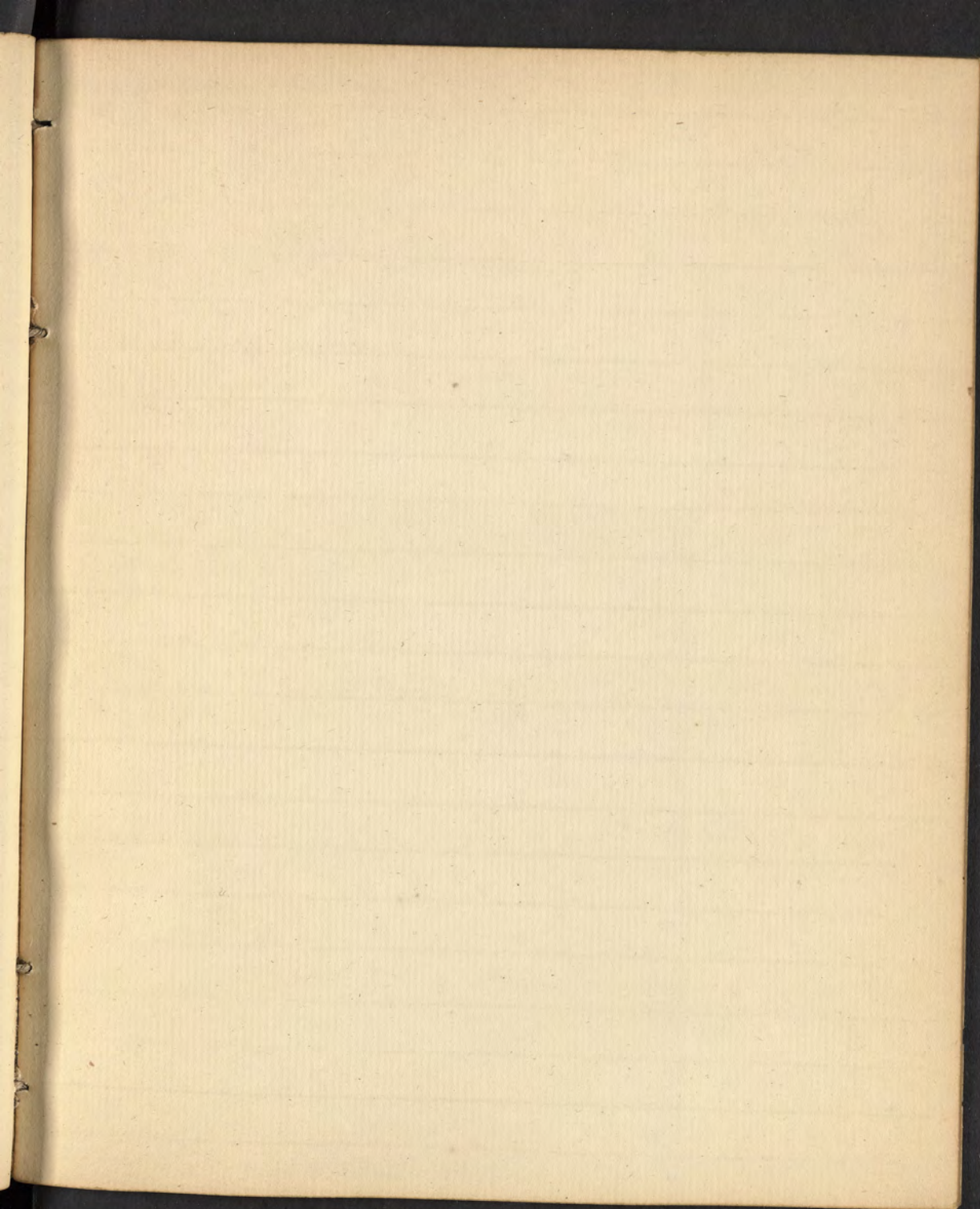


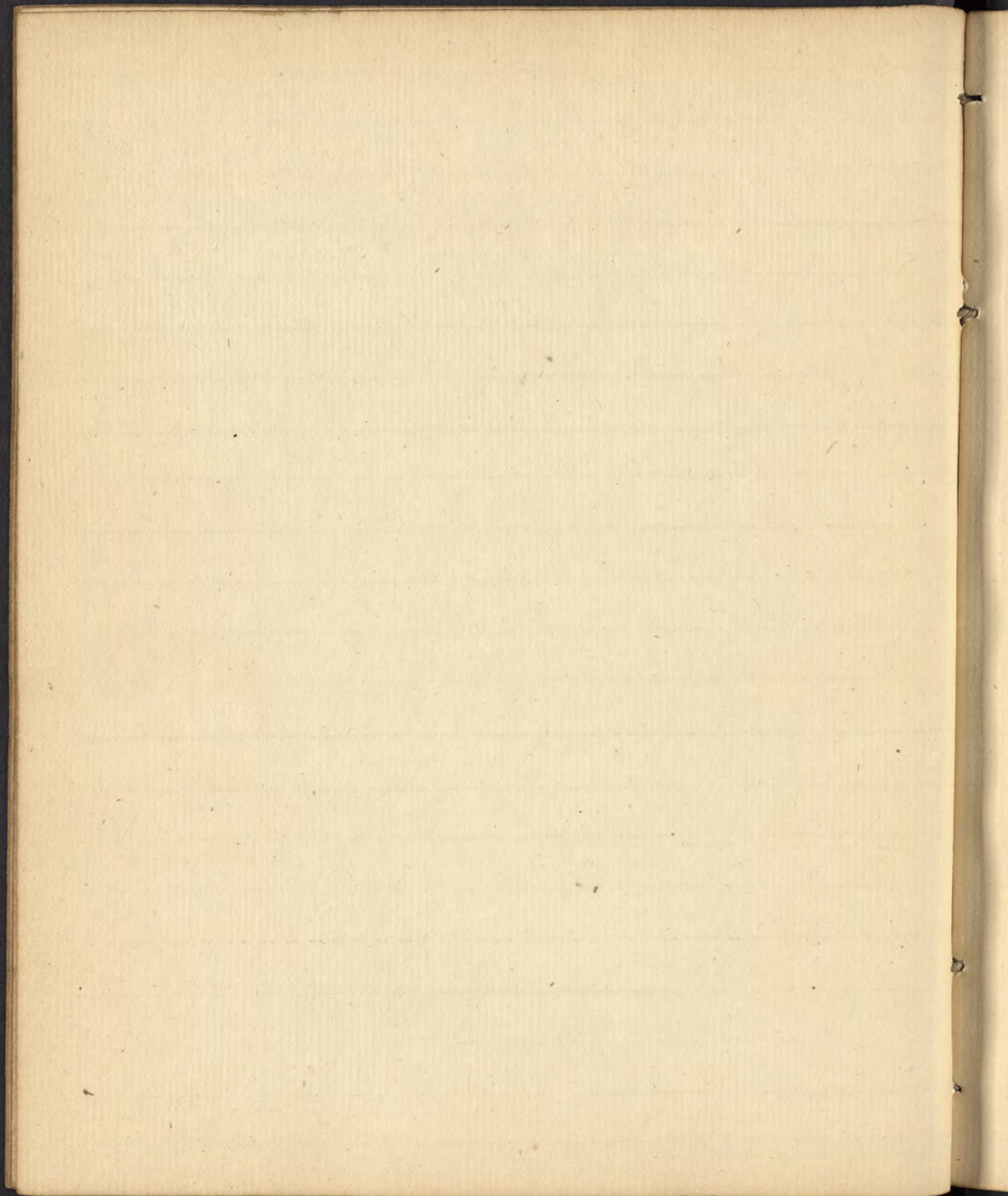




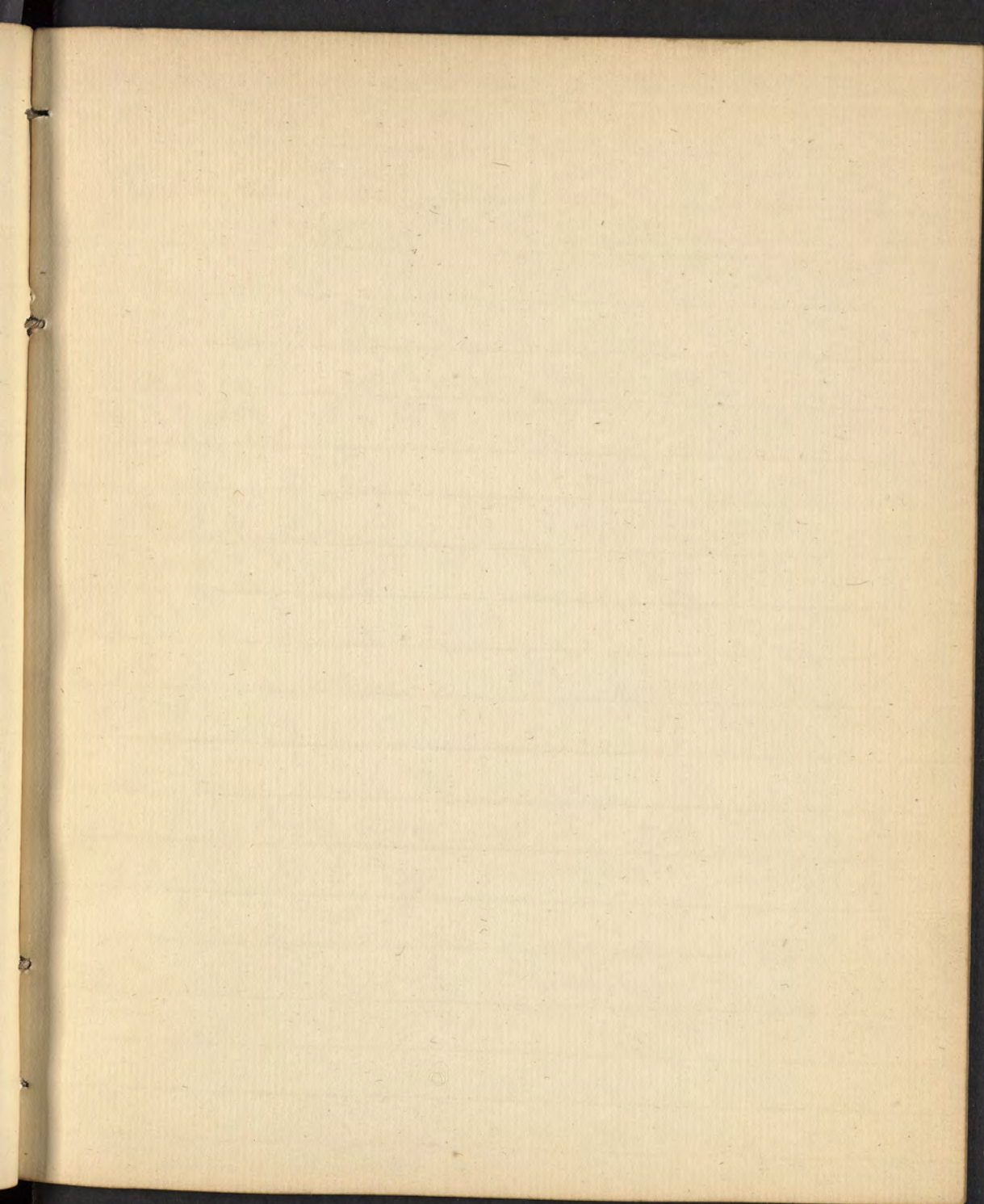


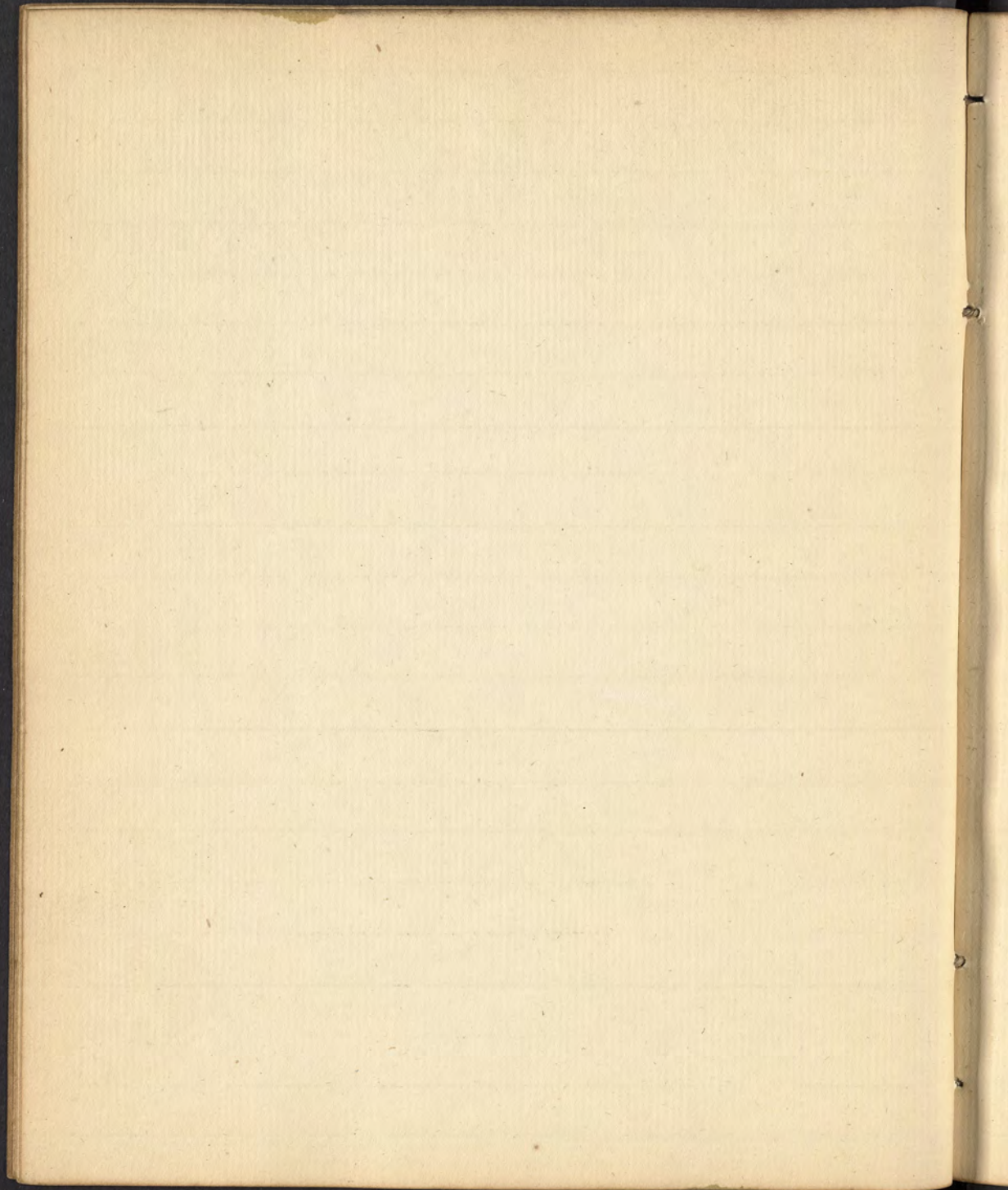




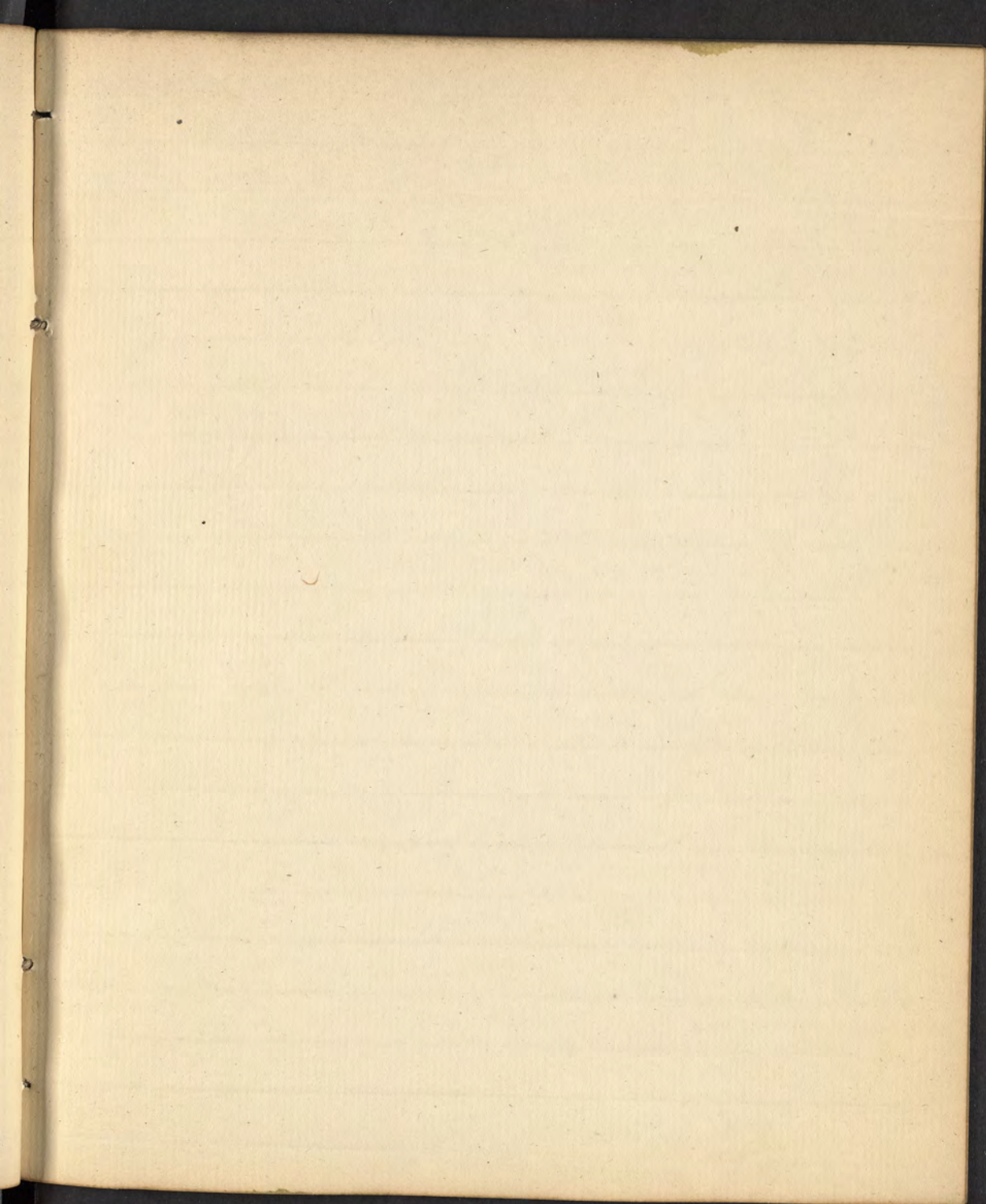


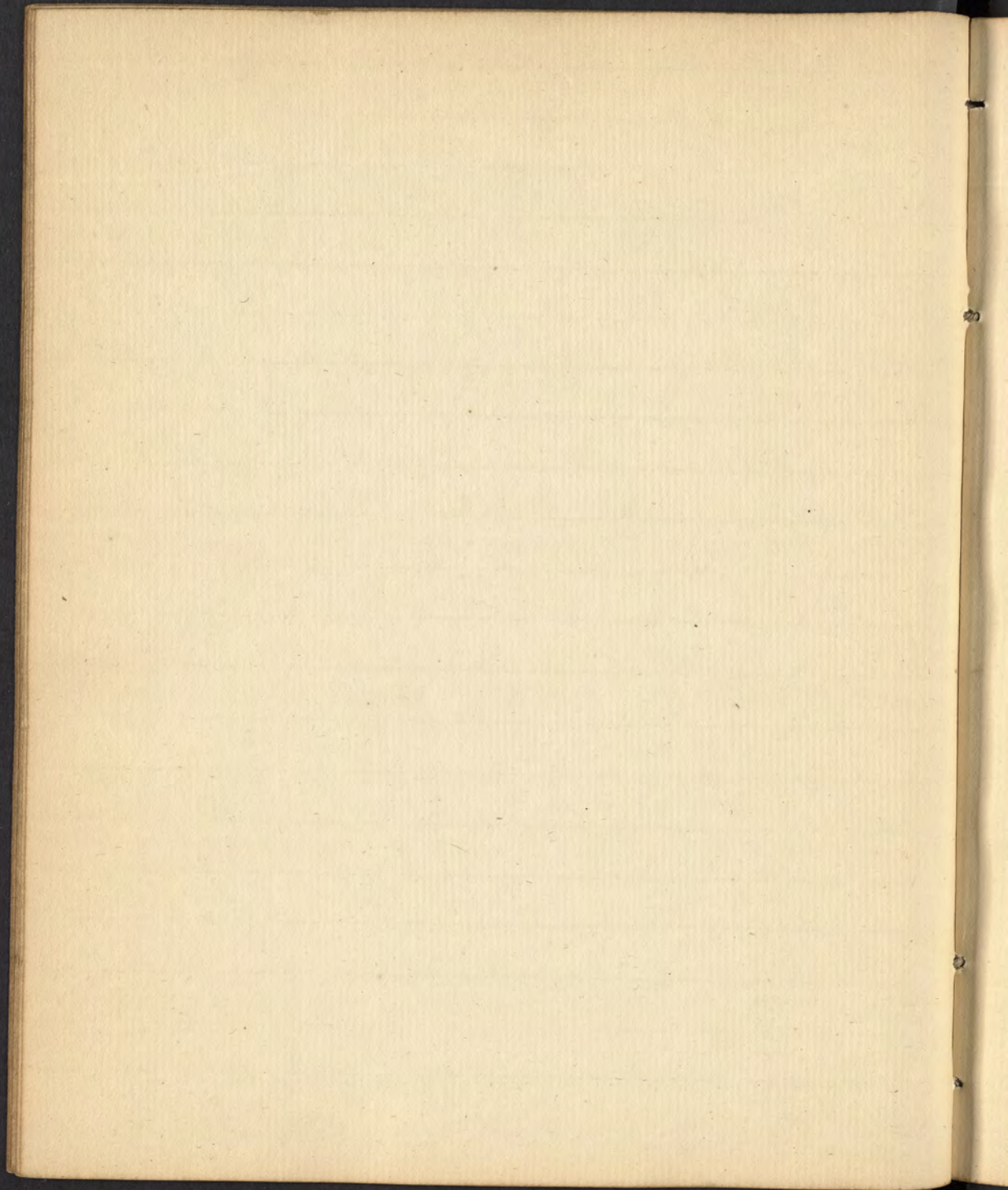




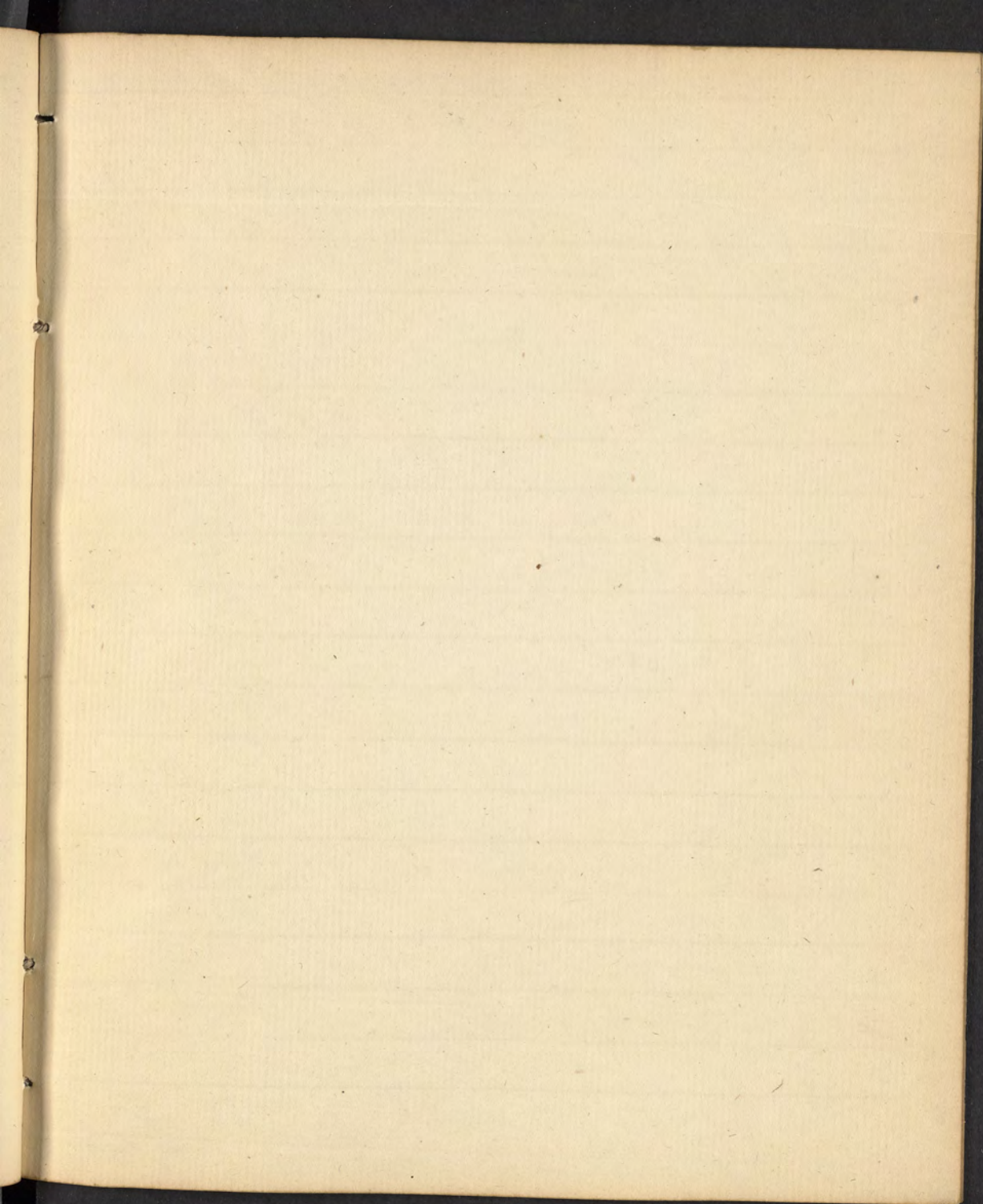








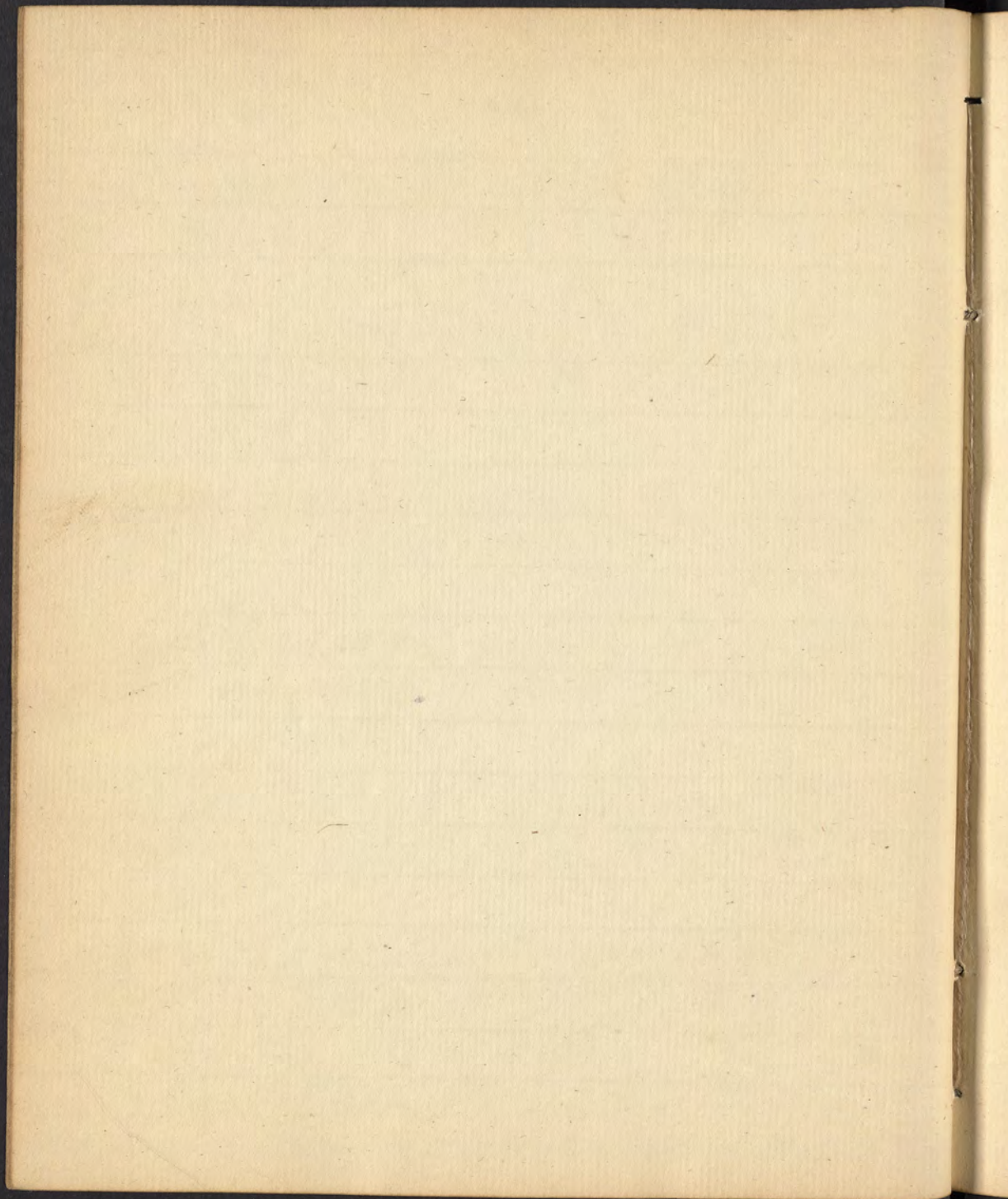














7

